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DETAILS OF BRITISH ATROCITIES ON LUCKNOW INDIANS REVEALED; LONDON ADMITS ASPECT WORSE

Bombing at Khairabad, Typhoid Germ War Said Carried On

BENGAL OUTLOOK BAD

Yomiuri-Hochi

ZURICH, August 19.—The details of the indiscriminate bombing of the Indian masses in Lucknow by the British planes on August 16 have been brought to light today by reliable reports from India.

According to information reaching here today, the atrocious bombardment was carried out on Khairabad, a town located 50 kilometers north of Lucknow in the United Provinces. As a result, the town has been reduced to ashes. Moreover, the British officials spread typhoid germs in the same town in an attempt to kill all the residents.

The officials of Khairabad, on August 14, arrested about 120 people and confiscated numerous documents, allegedly in order to capture potential leaders of the National Congress Party responsible for the current uprising of the Indian masses, who, they asserted, had hidden in the town, the information revealed.

Proclamation Issued

Having failed to capture those whom they had searched for, it is said these officials made a proclamation to the citizens on the following day to the effect that information serviceable to the detection of the leaders of rebellion should be given to the authorities, and that, if they failed to follow the same order, the citizens would be subject to severe penalty.

On the morning of August 16, the report disclosed, the British officials repeatedly made the above proclamation, but none of the residents would comply with the demand. Very much irritated, the British resorted to the atrocious bombing on Khairabad for half an hour in the afternoon of the same day.

In the meantime, information reaching here quotes two students who had managed to leave Khairabad through strict vigilance of the British, as having stated, "The city of Khairabad, as the result of the bombardment on August 16, has been virtually reduced to ruins. A Mohammedan mosque and two Hindu temples have been completely burnt down.

"The British authorities, for the purpose of checking the reports of the atrocities from leaking out of the city, have strictly prohibited the citizens from leaving Khairabad. The British even went so far as to check the residents from engaging in extinguishing the fire by thrusting bayoneted-rifles before them. If the British officials had not hindered the activities of the citizens, the town might have never been reduced to ashes.

"The acme of inhumanity was that the British authorities attempted to spread typhoid germs to kill the residents. At present, Khairabad is lacking medicine, foodstuffs and even drinking water."

Acute in Bengal

Meanwhile, a dispatch from Bangkok to the Yomiuri-Hochi dated Tuesday states that the anti-British uprising in Bengal State is becoming more and more serious, despite the frantic efforts of the local British officials to suppress the disturbances.

In Calcutta and Dacca, collisions between the British police and bands of students and laborers have been frequent for the last several days.

The Government of Bengal State, on August 18, issued a statement that, in view of the aggravating situation, the police were ready to arrest students who participated in the rebellion. Simultaneously, the Legislative Assembly was convened the same day and conferred on the subjects of suppressing the strikes in ammunition factories, prohibition of outing at night and the enforcement of martial law.

As Bengal State has long been the cradle of the Indian revolution and is also the native place of Subhas Chandra Bose and Rash Behari Bose, leaders of the independence movement, the development of the situation in this province can be held to be the barometer of the all India anti-British strife.

Government Makes Statement

Special to the Asahi

MADRID, August 19.—With the Indian uprisings now going from bad to worse, the British Government in India, seemingly confronted with the need of saying something, issued an announcement Tuesday, which reads:

"The situation at New Delhi because of the revolt of flour-mill hands on Monday has very much

(Continued on Page 2)

His Majesty Bestows First Order of Merit On Lieut.-General Iida

His Majesty the Emperor yesterday was graciously pleased to bestow upon Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Burma, the First Order of Merit with the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun. In the regular conferment of decorations, 5,537 military men and civilians and 1,760 others were honored. Among those honored were Masayuki Tani, president of the Board of Information, Viscount Tadashiro Inoue, president of the Board of Technology, and Yasukichi Yatabe, former special envoy to Thailand.

SHANGTUNTU TAKEN BY JAPANESE UNITS

Midnight Offensive Spells Doom To Chinese Reds as Remnants Trapped

Japanese Forces operating in the Nanchang sector, in Kiangsi Province, last Friday evening captured Shangtuntu, 10 kilometers south of Lingchwan, after decimating 3,000 remnant troops of the 79th army under General Sia Tsu-chung, the Nichi Nichi reported from Hankow today, states Domei.

The report reveals that the Japanese Forces started their offensive at midnight on August 13 against enemy remnants infesting the Lingchwan region.

Luring the enemy into the mountain region between Fuchwan and Ihwang Rivers, a part of the Japanese Forces knifed its way along the Ihwang River to the enemy's rear to cut the retreat of Chungking remnants, while the main force at dawn on Friday started operations from two directions at the upper reaches of the Fuchwan River.

Reducing every enemy position encountered, the Japanese Forces late that same afternoon reduced Shangtuntu.

CAPABLE MEN FOR SOUTH NEEDED, SAYS YOSHIZAWA

Envoy to F.I.C. Finds Number Is Still Small Compared To Vast Lands

Domei

SHONAN CITY, August 20.—An urgent need confronting Japan is the dispatch of able men to carry on the administration of the Southern Regions, Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, declares.

The Japanese envoy returned to Shonan City on Tuesday from a three-week inspection tour through Java, Sumatra and Borneo.

What is most keenly wanted in the Southern Regions is men of high ability, he says, adding that in fact there are many Japanese actively working in the Southern Regions but their number is still too small compared with the vastness of the area concerned.

He asserts it is necessary for Japan to train competent men for administration of the Southern Regions.

E. ASIA WELFARE MEET CONCLUDES SECOND DAY

Some 10,000 Persons of Schools and Firms in Mukden Participate

Domei

MUKDEN, August 19.—The second day of the East Asiatic Welfare Meet, which is being held in this city, was devoted to sectional meetings from 9 a.m. and to a general welfare athletic meet at the Kokusai Athletic Field in the afternoon.

In the latter some 10,000 persons from schools and firms of Mukden participated in the events.

Bagulesco Climbs Mt. Fuji

General Georges Bagulesco, Rumanian Minister to Japan, on August 15 scaled Mount Fuji and presented a bouquet of gladiolas to the Sengen Shrine on the summit in memory of all the anti-Allied war heroes, who have been killed in action since the outbreak of the present world conflict, Domei states.

AMERICA MAY MAKE MEDIATION EFFORTS ON INDIAN SITUATION

Unconfirmed Reports Received On Washington Intentions To Seek Compromise

CURRIE RETURN AWAITED

Roosevelt Informs Churchill America Will Take Steps to Bring Back Peace

Special to the Nichi Nichi

SHANGHAI, August 19.—The United States Government has expressed its intention to mediate between India and the British Government, it is reported by the Transocean news agency as information obtained from New York. However, this report is not confirmed.

In this connection, William P. Simms of the Scripps-Howard newspapers stated, "The United States Government has unofficially declared its intention to mediate if both the British Government and India accept the proposal."

Meanwhile it is reported from New Delhi that American emissary to Chungking, Lauchlin Currie, has already returned to the United States after conferring with the Viceroy of India, Lord Linlithgow, and that Currie had also discussed the Indian question with General Chiang Kai-shek. Thus, his report is expected to become an important basis for the future American policy toward India.

It is, therefore, observed that the United States will formally declare its intention for mediation upon receiving the report from Currie.

Roosevelt-Churchill Talks

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, August 18.—President Roosevelt has informed Premier Winston Churchill of his intention to mediate between Mahatma Gandhi and the British Government in an effort to effect a compromise, it is reported from New York.

Thomas for Compromise

Special to the Nichi Nichi

SAIGON, August 19.—Norman Thomas, leader of the Socialist Party in the United States, made the following statement to newspapermen on August 17 after conferring with Secretary of State Cordell Hull regarding the Indian problem:

"The United States Government should propose to the British Government and the representatives of the Gandhi group that Washington is desirous of effecting a compromise between India and the British Government so that India can wholely cooperate with the Allies."

Currie Homeward Bound

Domei

VICHY, August 18.—Lauchlin Currie, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to Chungking, who was visiting India, left for Washington today, a Havas dispatch from New Delhi revealed.

INO PROPOSES BOOSTING LABOR FOR MANCHOUKUO

Overseas Minister Suggests Girl Workers of Marriageable Age Be Sent Abroad

A suggestion that girl workers of marriageable age be sent to Manchoukuo as prospective brides of Japanese colonists or as workers in Manchoukuo's growing industry was raised on Wednesday afternoon when the Colonization Committee met at the official residence of Hiroya Ino, concurrently Overseas Affairs and Agriculture and Forestry Minister, quotes Domei.

"The transfer of girl workers to Manchoukuo was discussed in connection with the second five-year plan for the settlement of Japanese colonists in Manchoukuo.

With the projected transfer of various light industries to Manchoukuo, the suggestion was made that Manchoukuo's growing need for industrial workers might be met through the dispatch of large numbers of young girl worker-brides to Manchoukuo from Japan.

ARMY OFFICERS RETURN

Komoda and Iwamatsu Visit Military Leaders

Lieutenant-General Yasuichi Komoda and Lieutenant-General Yoshio Iwamatsu, returned from the front arriving at Tokyo Station on Wednesday, states Domei.

They both reported to Chief of Army Staff General Gen Sugiyama on the same day, and also paid visits to War Minister General Hideki Tojo and Inspector-General of Military Education General Otozo Yamada.

Another Stronghold Falls

The invincible Imperial troops in China continue their relentless drives against the enemy, engaged in their noble mission of battering down the last futile resistance of the Chungking regime. Shown is a crack unit entering the walled town of Shangnao. (Passed by War Ministry)

Diplomatic Exchange Ships Reach Home With Ashes of Late Envoy Kato on Board

Asama Maru, Conte Verde Bearing 1,500 Repatriates End Long Voyage From Lourenco Marques—Many Officials Board Vessels

The diplomatic exchange vessels, Asama Maru and Conte Verde, early this morning, slipped through the inner breakwaters of Yokohama harbor and tied up at Pier 4 and Sambashi B after a tedious 25-day voyage across the Sea of Greater East Asia from Lourenco Marques in Portuguese East Africa, with 1,500 Japanese repatriates on board, reports Domei.

Aboard the Asama Maru was also brought home the ashes of the late Ambassador to France, Sotomatsu Kato, who died at Paris in February this year.

Happy smiles wreathed the faces of the repatriates returning home from the United States, among whom were Ambassadors Kichisaburo Nomura and Saburo Kurusu who must have gazed on Japan, victorious in war, with mixed feelings as they recalled the strenuous Washington negotiations which failed to bring President Roosevelt and his followers to their senses.

While the two ships were still in quarantine, Japanese officials including Foreign Vice-Minister Haruhiko Nishi, Tomokichi Ota, former Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, and former Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita, boarded the ships.

The Asama Maru and Conte Verde tied up a little after 8 a.m. alongways congested with a milling crowd which shouted greetings to their relatives and friends returning home after a long absence. All the returning evacuees demonstrated that "There's no place like home."

Determination Voiced

Renewed determination of the returning Japanese repatriates to "throw their little bit" behind Japan's war effort was voiced by Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura this morning on his return home.

Addressing news correspondents at 6:30 a.m. in the First Class lounge of the Asama Maru, Ambassador Nomura declared that he was glad to be able to say that the 1,421 Japanese nationals returning on the first diplomatic exchange ships all have reached Japan safely after a voyage of 17,000 miles.

He expressed admiration for the brilliant operations of the Imperial Navy and Army "which have eloquently displayed the full qualities of the Japanese spirit in destroying the enemy at will and at all times."

Ambassador Nomura expressed gratitude for the good work of the governments of Spain, Sweden, Portugal and Switzerland and to the representatives of the Portuguese government and Axis consular officials for their hospitality and assistance during the short stay at Lourenco Marques.

"In departing for Japan we left with only one regret, that the passenger capacity of the exchange ships was not large enough to take

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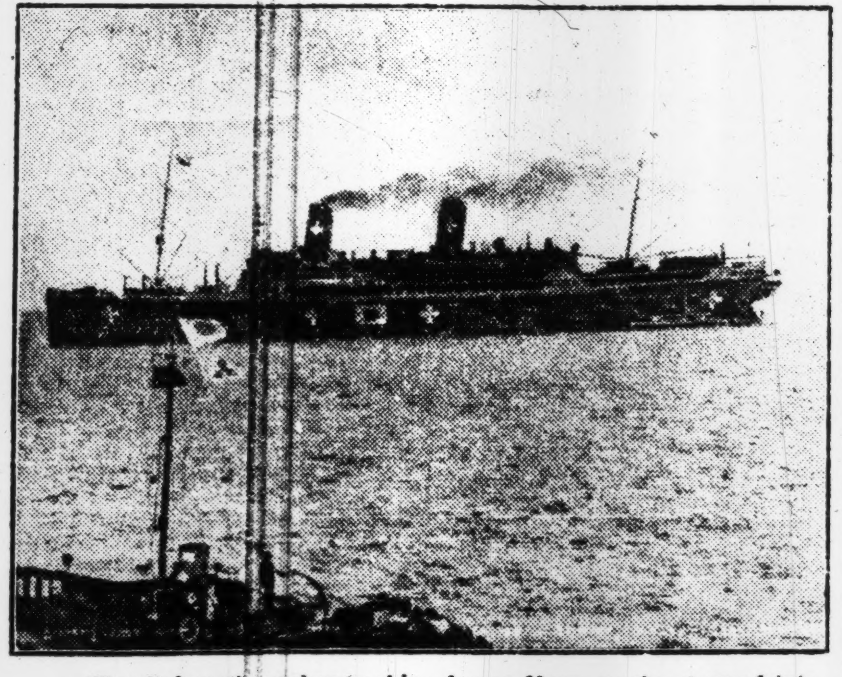
Back After Long Voyage



The diplomatic exchange ship, Asama Maru, as she steamed into Yokohama harbor early this morning. Besides the Japanese nationals returning from America, she also brought back to her homeland, the ashes of the late Ambassador to France, Sotomatsu Kato.

NEW BRITISH LANDING MOVE REPORTED ON FRENCH COAST; AXIS UNITS NEAR STALINGRAD

Sixth Attempt by Enemy Tank Corps Near Dieppe Being Beaten Back, Claim German Military Authorities—Heavy Annihilation Battle Now Being Fought

GERMAN FORCES REACH OUTER DEFENSES OF STALINGRAD

Asahi Service

BERLIN, August 19.—British forces landed at a certain point on the coast of Western France early this morning, and with tank corps have commenced offensive activities, according to an announcement made by the German authorities. German forces have been immediately dispatched to the spot, and German tank units and air force are now fighting to annihilate the British troops.

This is the sixth landing of British troops on the continent in the present war, but it is not yet known at present whether or not it is the opening of a second front. The point of landing is not disclosed by the German authorities.

Outer Defenses Reached

Special to the Nichi Nichi

ZURICH, August 19.—German forces have reached the outer defense line of Stalingrad, it is reported by Havas this morning.

Stalingrad Fate Tottering

Asahi Service

ISTANBUL, August 18.—The fall of Stalingrad, an important center connecting the Caucasus with the central section of European Soviet Union, and also an important industrial city, is now a question of time, as great German tank and air corps are steadily pressing on the city.

Meanwhile, another division of German forces has turned southward after occupying Rostov and crossing the Kuban River, has advanced toward the Maikop oil field and are now rapidly pushing toward the [illegible] oil area near the Caspian Sea. Thus, the fate of Baku, the greatest oil producing area of the Soviet Union has become difficult to foretell, in the opinion of experts.

The oil fields already lost by the Soviet in the Caucasus have an annual production of 4,000,000 tons, and the oil pipe lines from Baku which carried annually 12,000,000 tons of oil are now in danger of being controlled by the Germans.

The most important is the pipe line from Grozny to Makhach-Kala, which extends to Astrakhan on the Caspian coast. This line has played an important role in the defense of Stalingrad, but it will be lost with the advance of the Germans to the Caspian Sea. The oil line running from the Donetz basin to Voronezh via Armavir and Dniepropetrovsk has already been broken through by the German forces.

The only oil lines that the Soviet can use at present without any danger are those which run from Omsk to the Caspian Sea and another that runs from Omsk to the interior district of European Soviet. Although much efforts are given to increase the oil output in the Kazanstan oil area, its daily output is about 20,000 tons, and it would be difficult that the annual production would reach more than 6,000,000 tons.

There are six oil pipe lines in Turkestan, but after all when the Caucasian oil areas producing 22,000,000 tons are lost, the Soviet must depend on the supply of 6,000,000 tons a year from the above mentioned southern Ural field. Even adding the oil produced in Siberia and North Saghalien, the Soviet must carry out her resistance with less than one-third of the tonnage of oil she had formerly produced.

Admits Soviet Retreat

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, August 19.—The Soviet forces in the Stalingrad front and the Caucasus were compelled to retreat because of the strong German onrush, the Soviet Information Bureau announced in its communique issued today, it is reported from Moscow.

"German forces operating in the Stalingrad front sent large mechanized units, and tanks corps are speedily pressing on toward Stalingrad with the active cooperation of the air force," the communique said. "Therefore, the Soviet forces were obliged to retreat to new positions southeast of Kretskaya. On the other hand, German forces in the Caucasus front have reached a point 37 kilometers from Kyatigorsk, and the Soviet troops in that region were driven back."

Navy Donates to F.I.C.

Domei

SAIGON, August 19.—As a gesture of goodwill to the Indo-Chinese people, the headquarters of the Japanese Navy in French Indo-China yesterday contributed 200 sacks of wheat flour to the French Indo-China Government.

Movable Quarters Set Up by Stalin To Direct Warfare

Owing to the gravity of the Soviet-German War, Premier Josef Stalin has established special traveling headquarters from which he will personally direct the activities of the Red Army at the front, the Yomiuri-Hochi reported on Wednesday from Berlin, quoting a dispatch by a war correspondent of the Yorkshire Post now at the Soviet front, states Domei. Meanwhile, it is understood that Premier Stalin returned to Stalingrad immediately following the conclusion of the parleys at Moscow with British Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

YANKEES REMINDED OF HAWAII DEBACLE

State of Armed Preparedness At Pearl Harbor Disclosed In U.S. Pamphlet

"Remember Pearl Harbor" has been a frequently repeated expression of American leaders since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, in order to instill fighting spirit among the people of the United States, says Domei.

It is now revealed that the American people not only have to hear the expression which has reminded them each time of the miserable defeat the United States Navy suffered at Pearl Harbor at the hands of daring Japanese airmen, but also have been presented with a pamphlet entitled "Remember Pearl Harbor." Interesting is the fact that this pamphlet, which was born from the frequent use of the unhappy expression, incidentally has brought to light the fact that the United States Navy actually had strengthened its defense against a possible Japanese attack a few weeks before the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia.

The following is the gist of the "Remember Pearl Harbor" pamphlet:

Planes Sighted

"On December 7, 1941, when early risers were about to get out of their beds, there were outlines of planes moving from the summit of mountains behind Honolulu toward Waikiki beach on the first fine morning after several days of stormy weather.

"At that time, some of the American men-of-war attached to the United States Pacific Fleet were anchored in Pearl Harbor. A few American naval watchmen were staring into the sky from the observation tower at Hickam airfield where the newest type of airplanes belonging to the Navy were stationed.

"At the outskirts of the city some civilian aviators were undergoing their morning training. One of the pilots suddenly sighted a number of strange airplanes flying over Oahu island.

"The next moment a squadron of bombing planes were dropping deadly bombs on Hawaii. The naval watchmen and those taking an early morning walk in the streets could clearly see some planes plunging headlong in power-dives in the neighborhood of Ford island, and on the wings of the machines could be seen the vivid ensignia of the Rising Sun.

"In the meantime, more and more bombing planes appeared from behind the mountains in the rear of the city. With astounding accuracy, they discharged aerial torpedoes against the capital ships of the United States Navy which were at anchor

(Continued on Page 2)

Landing Move Frustrated

A British unit tried to land at Dieppe and its neighborhood in northern France at dawn on Wednesday but the attempt was frustrated before a fierce attack of the German forces, according to a message obtained from the German military authorities by D.N.B., Domei reported yesterday.

The British landing force, equipped with many tanks and armored cars, approached the coast of Dieppe, 120 kilometers southwest of Calais. The attempted landing was partially effected when the whole unit was exposed to fierce German attack with the result that many troops comprising the landing party were killed or repulsed with many of their tanks, armored cars and transports destroyed.

This is the sixth time, Domei explained, of the British attempt of landing on the French coast. As far as the mobile force is concerned, the present attempt is the first one.

The first British landing on the French coast was made on December 24, last year, followed by the next on February 28, this year, the second being the landing of a parachute unit on the northern French coast. The third landing was attempted on March 28, this year, at St. Nazaire, when the invaders were driven back after suffering hundreds of war captives and deaths, while their nine vessels inclusive of one destroyer were sunk. The fourth and fifth landings were tried on April 23 and on June 24, respectively but all proved in vain.

The German High Command, in its additional announcement at noon Wednesday, claimed that the British landing unit suffered several hundreds of deaths in the morning of the same day, Domei further revealed.

Heavy Losses Inflicted

Domei

BERLIN, August 19.—Reviewing the Caucasus fighting for the week from August 11 to 17, the High Command disclosed today that the Wehrmacht in hard and successful pursuit of the Soviets, took 2,561 prisoners and captured 501 armored fighting vehicles, 31 guns, 250 machine-guns and trench mortars.

Casualties inflicted on the Soviet army which repeatedly was attacked in close formations have been extraordinarily heavy, the High Command said.

The communique revealed that Reich forces operating in mountainous territory, are advancing further southward.

Harbors on the Black Sea coast again were attacked by the Luftwaffe, and in these operations four coastal vessels were sunk and six other transports damaged, the High Command said.

The communique said that during mopping-up operations in the big Don bend, scattered enemy groups were annihilated, adding that in the Voronej sector there was only minor local fighting.

Soviet forces launched renewed and strong attacks to the east of Vyasma and near Rshev but were beaten back by the Wehrmacht with close cooperation of the Luftwaffe, the High Command said, adding that a Westphalian infantry regiment distinguished itself in heavy fighting in which 225 enemy tanks were destroyed.

The High Command also disclosed that a German submarine has sunk a transport in the Mediterranean.

Referring to the aerial warfare over Europe, the communique said British planes in daylight appeared over northwestern Germany and occupied areas, and that seven British planes were brought down while another was shot down at night when the R.A.F. conducted nuisance flights over the German bight and the Kiel bight.

Two Soviet planes were shot down during the night over east and west Prussia.

The High Command disclosed that a German convoy from Monday to Tuesday was attacked in the Chan-

(Continued on Page 2)

OVERSEAS CHINESE WOULD BACK JAPAN

Readiness of 600,000 Residing In F.I.C. to Help Build Sphere Is Verified

Some 600,000 overseas Chinese residing in French Indo-China who were anti-Japanese before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia are now offering their hearty cooperation with the Japanese in the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, according to Chang Hsin-pan, a leader among the overseas Chinese in French Indo-China. These Chinese are engaged in various industries and their importance as a solid economic power is seen to be great. A brief account of their industrial expansion dispatched by a Domei correspondent at Saigon follows:

Prior to the War the population of overseas Chinese in French Indo-China was some 400,000, but with the spread of war in the southern part of China, thousands of Chinese moved into French Indo-China. Eighty per cent of them hailed from Canton Province, and the rest from Tonking and Cochin Provinces, Saigon and Cholon. At the beginning the French Indo-China government welcomed the Chinese immigrants because they were diligent and contributed greatly toward the development of natural resources and overseas trade. However, with the increase of population, the government began to fear their economic influence. It continued to curtail their economic influence by means of levying heavier poll-tax on the Chinese than on the native inhabitants.

Have Several Guilds

The Chinese organized several associations and guilds, among which the Yueh Nam Overseas Chinese Commercial Guild and the Yueh Nam Overseas Chinese Industrial Guild were most influential. The former consisted of some 20 commercial companies while the latter comprised many industrial companies. These were powerful not only as commercial and industrial guilds but also as political agencies. Some 60 per cent of the Chinese compete in the commercial operation with the French and native merchants. Being shrewd merchants, they are not slow in making huge profits, at the same time keeping an ample supply of commodities. It is generally said that the Chinese stores offer the most varieties in commodities.

Some 30 per cent of the overseas Chinese are engaged in the mining industry. Only about 20 per cent of the Chinese population is engaged in farming.

In Cholon and its vicinity, rice transactions are monopolized by the Chinese. There are altogether 65 rice-cleaning mills in Cholon, eight in Cochin-China, six in Tonking and one in Stung-Treng. The French own only three in these sections. They have a monopoly as rice traders, unhulled rice traders, rice brokers, and as direct rice dealers. The native inhabitants are not allowed to conduct rice cleaning despite the fact that they are the ones who grow rice.

Taking advantage of the poverty of the native farmers, the Chinese used to lend some portions of the rice fields and to compel the sale of rice to them. Lately the French Indo-China authorities prohibited the purchase and sale of rice fields.

Did Overseas Trade

As to overseas trade, trade between French Indo-China and the countries in the East was mostly conducted by Chinese merchants, while trade with France was monopolized by the French traders. With the outbreak of war, trade with European countries became impossible and therefore necessary commodities had to be imported from either Japan Proper or China. With the purpose of encouraging trade with South China and Shanghai, the French Indo-China authorities recently banned the old Chinese fapi and formally adopted the banknotes of the Central Reserve Bank of China.

Cholon which is situated in the north of Saigon, is a busy commercial center where some 200,000 overseas Chinese are cooperating with one another in their pursuance of trade. At the same time, it is also ruled by these Chinese. The rice produced in Cambodia and Cochin-China is all brought into the city where it is cleaned and sent out to Saigon again for distribution to various places. Cholon is one of the greatest rice markets together with two other cities, Bangkok and Rangoon. The city which was formerly the center of anti-Japanese propaganda has now a pro-Japanese atmosphere. At special occasions it does not forget to put up the Flag of the Rising Sun and the Flag of China.

Very recently a Domei reporter called on Chang Hsing-pan, an eminent character among the 600,000 Chinese at the Nankyo Club. He is 37 years old and seemed to be full of hopes and energy. He once served in the Chungking government, but is now an earnest adherent of the National Government of Nanking, and is looking forward to the early termination of the China Affair.

Waited for Chance

"Even before I finally determined to stand by the National Government of China," he said, "I had been looking for a chance to declare my resolution. With the triumphal entry of the Japanese Army into French Indo-China, the anti-Japanese attitude on the part of the Chinese changed to a friendly one, while the government policy toward us has also undergone a great change. Although I was a government official of the Chungking regime, I never participated in the actual administration. Upon the outbreak of the present war and after the continuous Japanese victories, I thought it was the best time for me to announce my intention of joining the National Government of China, leading 600,000 Chinese in French Indo-China.

"At present we are not able to offer financial support to President Wang Ching-wei's government, but we should like to give him financial support as soon as possible. I have three rice cleaning mills and was engaged in overseas trade before the outbreak of the war. I am now looking forward to the conducting of trade with the Nanking government. I earnestly wish that French Indo-China will officially recognize the National Government of China so that we shall be able to launch an active campaign in support of the National Government of China.

"At present, I am not thinking of any special plan for the unification of all the overseas Chinese throughout the Southern Regions, but it will not be long before all the Chinese in the South will be united into one strong body in support of the Nanking Government and in cooperation with the Japanese for the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Press Comments

Thursday, August 20

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Ambassador Nomura, Special Envoy Kurusu and Others Return

CHUGAI SHOGYO—Return Home of Evacuees

KOKUMIN—Respond Actively to Exhortation of Premier Tojo

Ambassador Nomura, Special Envoy Kurusu and Others Return

YOMIURI-HOCHI — The Asama Maru and the Conte Verde carrying Ambassador to the United States Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Special Envoy Saburo Kurusu, Ambassador to Brazil Itaro Ishii and some 1,300 Japanese nationals who had lived in the North and South Americas are arriving at Yokohama this morning. We congratulate them on their safe arrival despite the long voyage.

The maintenance of peace on the Pacific was Japan's traditional policy. Japan, especially, earnestly desiring to prevent the spread of the European War to East Asia and to establish a just peace over the world, concerned itself most seriously in the task of improving relations with the United States.

It was because Japan worked in this spirit that it did its best with the utmost patience and courtesy to induce the Roosevelt Administration to reconsider the situation despite the innumerable offenses it committed toward our country since the outbreak of the China Affair. Mistaking patience and courtesy for exhaustion of national strength, the Roosevelt Administration evidently saw a long sought-for opportunity in that situation to throttle Japan in its corner of East Asia. Thus it contemptuously rejected Japan's last proposal and consequently brought on the sorry situation in which it is now finding itself.

What has been the result of its rash policy? President Roosevelt may still put up an appearance of strength and confidence and may promise a counter-offensive against Japan but once he reflects on the course of the American-Japanese negotiations, he must be struck with remorse and shame. This must be more so in view of the anathema against their leaders' short-sightedness voiced by the American people.

Ambassador Nomura has expressed deep regret over the failure of his mission despite his efforts, but it was because Japan exercised such patience and Ambassador Nomura made such efforts that we are as one and are achieving victory after victory. The just and dignified diplomatic policy we maintained to the last will go down in history as an immortal example. In this sense, the efforts of Ambassadors Nomura and Kurusu have not been made in vain. We are grateful for their endeavors carried out until the last moment.

Return Home of Evacuees

CHUGAI SHOGYO—The American-Japanese exchange ships, the Asama Maru and the Conte Verde, bearing Japanese Government officials and private persons who had been detained in North and South America since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia are arriving without mishap at the port of Yokohama this morning. We can imagine their joy at returning to their homeland.

Japanese nationals living far from their homeland, whether temporarily or permanently, are always thinking of the security of their country. Seeing with their own eyes the greatness of Japan after having spent anxious months in enemy prison camps, they must be filled with an emotion difficult to express.

Particularly to Ambassador to the United States Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura and Special Envoy Saburo Kurusu, who conducted the difficult negotiations with the United States, let us give our thanks and let us also sympathize with their suffering that despite their efforts, war was inevitable between Japan and the United States.

It should be remembered, however, that, as His Majesty the Emperor instructs us in His Imperial Majesty's Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain, we had borne what was humanly possible to bear and we left nothing undone that could be done to avoid the catastrophe. We were compelled to draw our sword against those arrogant Powers which would give no heed to our earnest efforts.

Once the sword was drawn, our armed strength has carried everything before it. We are virtually in control of the entire Pacific area. We are sure that the evacuees back from America will renew their feeling of thanksgiving that they were born Japanese when they come in actual contact with the greatness of their own country.

Respond Actively to the Exhortation of Premier Tojo

KOKUMIN—Taking occasion of the fixing of the personnel of the Tokyo Municipality, which is seeking to make wholesale improvements as the capital of Greater East Asia, Premier General Hideki Tojo invited Mayor General Ayao Kishimoto, the deputy mayors and the chairman and vice-chairman of the Municipal Assembly to his official residence and incited them to vigorous efforts in carrying out the reform of the municipal administration.

Similarly as in the case of the invitation Premier Tojo made to the new municipal assemblymen the other day, the event is of an international as well as domestic significance as emphasizing the historic role of Tokyo as the metropolis of East Asia. We are confident that Premier Tojo's unprecedented incitement has infinitely strengthened the determination of the city officials to effect the renovation sought. We only wish here to express our hope that this renovation will be based on the understanding as to its vital political bearing on internal and external affairs and will prove effective in consolidating the city's defense system.

Of such a system Tokyo should set the example in our joint effort to win the War of Greater East Asia. Some daring is required to root out the traditional evils of the municipal organization. The important role of Tokyo before all the races of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere should always be borne in mind. Moreover, the United States, Britain and their allies are watching closely for any defects in the metropolitan system to utilize them for their usual tactics of sowing the seed of internal dissension.

We are reassured by Mayor Kishimoto's reply to Premier Tojo's speech that he would assume the role of an army company leader in carrying out municipal reform.

Being a general we are certain he will be more than equal to the task of commanding a company. His reply well matches the inspiring words of Premier General Tojo. The 7,000,000 citizens of Tokyo, too, must cooperate with Mayor General Kishimoto in his courageous work of reform.

Building up of a perfect defense state is the important task before Tokyo. In this as in other ways it must set a national example before other cities of this country.

Exchange Ships Back With 1,500 Repatriates

(Continued From Page 1)

more people," he said.

Ambassador Nomura and Ambassador Saburo Kurusu received press representatives promptly at 6:30 a.m., even before the two envoys had had their breakfast.

Dressed in white tropics, Ambassador Nomura sat at ease in an armchair and spoke in a quiet voice.

With anxious reporters leaning forward to catch every word and flashlight bulbs popping every two seconds, Ambassador Nomura spoke briefly and tersely, while Ambassador Kurusu stood at his side. Apparently leaving everything up to his brother diplomat, Mr. Kurusu said nothing, but smiled his happiness at being back home again.

Both Look Well

Both Ambassador Nomura and Ambassador Kurusu were well-tanned and looking healthy despite the long trip. The former was dressed in white civilian clothes, even to his tie and socks, while Ambassador Kurusu wore a light cream-colored suit.

Ambassador Nomura's hair was plastered down and combed with a part on one side. It was a new sight to the welcoming crowd which saw him go last year to the United States with a close-cropped navy haircut.

Those allowed to board the ship were strictly limited in number to officials and immediate members of families.

Passengers waved eagerly and shouted "Banzai" while those on shore responded with wide grins and tears running down their faces. The more than 1,400 Japanese from North, South and Central America were home again.

USHIROKU BIDS FAREWELL

Ex-Chief of Army Staff in China Visits Wang and Chou

Domei

NANKING, August 20.—General Jun Ushiroku, former Chief of Staff of the Japanese Expeditionary forces in China, who has been appointed Commander of the Central Defense Headquarters, on Tuesday paid a farewell visit to President Wang Ching-wei and yesterday called on Finance Minister Chou Fo-hai to say good-bye.

General Ushiroku last night delivered a farewell address at a dinner party given at the International Club, to which diplomatic representatives of Japan, Manchoukuo, Germany and Italy and leading Chinese officials were invited.

FORMER COLONISTS TO HELP IN SPHERE

Association Formed of Japanese Residents Returned From American Continents

There are at present in Japan between 40,000 and 50,000 former Japanese colonists from the American continents and elsewhere who will play a great role in constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, according to Tsukasa Kamitsuka, Chief Director of the East Asia Development Association inaugurated today under the sponsorship of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, according to Domei.

Prior to the inauguration ceremony, Domei invited some key members of the proposed organization to a round-table conference to listen to their opinion on the economic reconstruction of Greater East Asia.

Mr. Kamitsuka said that the first task of the association will be to make a complete list of Japanese residents who returned from the American continents as a preliminary measure to incorporate their services in connection with the Southern Regions.

Kenji Oki who was a farmer in Sacramento, with long experience in hop-raising, expressed confidence that it would be possible to turn out all the hops needed in the Co-Prosperity Sphere with proper cultivation in Manchoukuo and Chosen.

Juchi Oku, with 20 years' experience in flour, wheat and pulp trading in America, declared that it would be easy for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere to become more than self-sufficient in flour and pulp.

Southern virgin forests of teak and other tropical wood, according to Hitoshi Inagaki, former importer of American lumber, will provide ample hardwood to meet Japan's requirements as Japanese equipment and technique are highly advanced.

Keiki Kusano, who was a technical adviser to orchards in California, stated that as the Japanese have proven their superiority in fruit-raising in the United States, they will be able to make the Co-Prosperity Sphere self-sufficient in various kinds of fruits.

Details of Atrocities By British Revealed

(Continued From Page 1)

[illegible] The New Delhi municipal office was burned down and the taxation office also suffered the same fate. Under the circumstances, the police and garrison were obliged to fire into the menacing crowds in order to protect themselves.

"The whole city is now in turmoil and the inhabitants are keeping themselves indoors, while armed forces are being reinforced. The police are placed on patrol all over the city.

"Police raids were made at some private houses in Bengal and a few agitators were arrested among the All-India National Congress men as well as other leading figures in Calcutta."

Gandhi's Son Arrested

Special to the Nichi Nichi

UNDISCLOSED CITY, August 19—Devadas Gandhi, editor of the Hindustan Times, and second son of Mahatma Gandhi, was arrested by the British authorities early this morning at New Delhi.

Devadas Gandhi is 35 years old, and is the most active of the six sons of the Mahatma in the present independence movement. With the arrest of the Mahatma and Mrs. Gandhi and also of Devadas Gandhi, the entire Gandhi family's activity has now stopped.

Jinnah Seeks Gandhi's Views

Domei

LISBON, August 18—The Working Committee of the Muslim League of India, at its session today, according to an unconfirmed Reuter's report, authorized Mohammed Ali Jinnah, league's president, to negotiate with Mahatma Gandhi and obtain from him a definite statement as to whether the Congress Party is prepared to uphold the Pakistan program in the event of the adoption of a new constitution for India.

Mr. Jinnah also is reported to have been empowered to seek the Mahatma's views on the following points:

1. Whether the Congress Party is prepared to join the Muslim League's movement for the establishment of an Indian national government.

2. Mr. Gandhi's conception of the character and powers of the proposed national government.

Indian Women Rise

In response to the anti-British movement launched by the Indian National Congress Party to oust British influence completely from every nook and corner of India, the All-India Federation of Women rose against Britain, reports a Nichi Nichi correspondent on Wednesday from an undisclosed city.

At a mass meeting held under the auspices of the federation at Cawnpore on Tuesday, it is reported, a resolution was passed to the effect that all the Indian women would fight against Britain for the acquisition of Indian freedom and instructions were issued to the members of the federation all over the country to start immediately the boycotting of British goods.

Situation Uncontrollable

Special to the Asahi

BANGKOK, August 19—The internal turmoil in India, though reported by the British authorities as gradually subsiding, is in reality increasing in extent and intensity, according to a news broadcast from New Delhi intercepted here.

A good many demonstrators, the broadcast asserted, were arrested at Calcutta on Tuesday, while the agitations in Bengal, Assam and other provinces were gradually assuming a serious nature. Police raids in private houses were conducted at various places, when crowds of infuriated Indians threw stones at the police.

In a small village near Wardha, the New Delhi reports explained, the skirmishes between the armed suppressors and the Indians resulted in five villagers being killed and three injured. Similar fighting is now spreading far and wide, and the Indian turmoil, after 10 days of its start, seems beyond control.

Premier Honors New Tokyo Mayor

The newly appointed Mayor Ayao Kishimoto of Tokyo was the guest of Premier General Hideki Tojo at luncheon Wednesday at his official residence. To the luncheon were also invited the Deputy Mayors and other high officials of the Municipal Office. Mayor Kishimoto is seen standing to the right of the Premier in the picture.

STATE PRIOR TO WAR IN THAILAND IS TOLD

Two Japanese Residents Disclose Anglo-U.S. Economic Discrimination

The situation in southern Thailand before and after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was described by Kenichi Nakaida, chief of the Singora and Haadyai branches of the Mitsui Bussan Company, and Takashi Takahashi, chief of the Puket Branch Office of the same company, in an article appearing in the Nichi Nichi yesterday, according to Domei.

Up to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the two men had been making strenuous efforts to buy rubber, tin and tungsten in face of the persistent opposition of the English and Americans.

Discussing the discriminatory measures taken against Japan, they revealed that a Danish business company which was tool of the British had obstructed them by raising up the selling prices. Britain did not want rubber and tin, but wanted to beat Japan economically by doing so, they said.

With the Japanese-British-American relations becoming acute, British army officers in disguise began to sneak into southern Thailand and set up an espionage network in cooperation with A. T. Oldham, British Consul at Singora, they said.

The Japanese residents, numbering only 16 or 17, in Singora and Haadyai, tried to upset the British plot.

"As Haadyai is not very far from the Thai-Malay border, the Japanese residents there became nervous when they learned through the radio that Japanese-American negotiations had come to a deadlock.

Haadyai Japanese and those at Singora were protected by the Thai police at 5:30 a.m. of December 8 and were informed at 1 p.m. that the Japanese Forces had advanced to the town.

They could not but weep for joy to see the Japanese troops advancing toward Malaya.

In Puket, three 20,000-ton class Italian ships scuttled themselves as British warships from Victoria Point attempted to seize them.

On an island in front of Singora, three British employing 20 Chinese with trench mortars and machineguns as defense, reported the movements of the Japanese Forces to the British by a small wireless apparatus, but were soon seized.

Yankees Reminded Of Hawaii Debacle

(Continued from Page 1)

in the harbor. Within a short time the harbor was a sea of flames.

Air Warning Given

"It was not until then that the radio service and the sirens signalled that an attack was being launched by Japanese airplanes against Ford Island. Until that the citizens of Hawaii had never dreamed of a possible air raid by Japanese airplanes in view of the long distance from Japan of about 4,000 nautical miles.

"But now these citizens had to witness, with their own eyes, the Japanese air squadrons displaying their activity over Hawaii, apparently fearing nothing. They, for the first time, realized that war had spread to the Pacific.

"Warships of the largest Pacific Fleet of the United States which had ever cast anchor in Pearl Harbor were fiercely bombarded and demolished within sight of the citizens of Hawaii.

"Nevertheless, the United States was not off its guard. A warning had been given a few weeks before that Hawaii would be the objective of a surprise attack in case of an outbreak of hostilities in the Pacific. Accordingly, the United States Navy continued strict vigilance.

"The United States Pacific Fleet had just completed an extensive maneuver, lasting for several days, braving storms, in consideration of the trend of the American-Japanese negotiations conducted at Washington, and had to return to its base for refueling."

New Landing Attempt By British Frustrated

(Continued From Page 1)

nel by British torpedo and E-boats. The British in their unsuccessful attempt lost two ships, the High Command said. The convoy reached its destination without suffering damage.

Warplanes Blast Norwich

The Luftwaffe last night bombed important military establishments at Norwich starting persistent fires, the High Command disclosed today, referring to the Battle of Britain, states Domei.

The night aerial assaults followed daylight attacks by light German fighter planes on military objectives on the south coast of England.

Blast Malta Island

Domei

ROME, August 19—Axis warplanes yesterday continued relentless attacks against military objectives on Malta, the High Command revealed in its communique No. 814 issued today.

The communiqué read:

"There was normal patrol activity on the Egyptian front. Our patrols captured two officers and some men of an Indian detachment.

"Anti-aircraft defenses at Tobruk and Marsa Matruh shot down two British planes.

"Axis aviation continued attacks on military objectives on Malta. In air duels an enemy machine was destroyed.

"One of our planes has not returned from its mission of war."

FILIPINOS NOW SEEK INDIGENOUS CULTURE

Discover So-Called American Intellectual Pursuits Were Cheap Form of Modernism

While the Philippine Islands were under the control of the United States many trashy American motion pictures were shown in the theaters, and theater-going was a common pastime. Many Filipinos considered themselves civilized if they knew the latest theme songs of the moving pictures and wore the same kind of clothes as those shown in the pictures.

Lately, however, with the occupation of the islands by the Japanese Forces, the people have become Asia-conscious and are beginning to seek a culture of their own. This difference in their outlook on life before and after the occupation by the Japanese forces has become apparent in their daily lives, according to a Miyako dispatch from Manila which follows:

It is amazing that there are only two good book stores in Manila, a city having a population of some 500,000. It seems that the people were not interested in cultural books, although they liked to read the newspapers. Prior to the war, many newspapers including the Manila Daily Bulletin, Tribune, Philippines Herald, in English, and others in Spanish and in Tagalog, were published. Most of these were full of entertaining rather than valuable articles. Particularly, Saturday editions were crammed with graphs and supplements as are most of the papers published in the United States. The Filipinos who were accustomed to reading them without much critical judgement were naturally influenced by anti-Japanese propaganda articles. But at present three papers edited in three language namely Japanese, English, and Tagalog, under the guidance of the Military Press Corps have come to serve as proper means of meeting the intellectual needs of the Filipinos.

Radio Stations Merged

There were four private and one government broadcasting corporations before the war, but at present they have been merged into one, namely, the K Z R H Broadcasting Corporation from where daily news are being sent in Japanese, English and the native languages.

American culture which attracted and fascinated the Filipinos was mainly introduced by motion pictures. The theme songs and Hollywood fashions of some of the films used to prevail throughout the city within a few days after the showing of those pictures, thus making Manila the center of fashion and amusement. There are some 50 theaters in the city open from 11 a.m. to 12 p.m. They are air-conditioned. Recently some changes in the attitude of the theater-going people have become apparent. The theaters showing American pictures are sparsely attended while the others showing Filipino pictures are attracting large crowds. The reason for this change might be attributed to the fact that the admission fee is cheaper at the latter, but more than that it is a manifestation of their attitude of mind toward their own culture. The Filipinos in whom national consciousness has been awakened are seeking for something indigenous to them. They have come to realize that the American culture which they thought superior to their own, was after all superficial and nothing more than a form of America's modernism and materialism.

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URGES INDIANS EXPEL BRITISH, GAIN FREEDOM

Japan's Position Made Clear in Broadcast By Spokesman

PEOPLE MUST UNITE

Urges Common Effort to Drive England Out—Recalls Tojo's Statement

In a significant address broadcast to the nation last night, Mr. Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information declared that if the people of India really wish to throw off the British yoke and become a free nation, the thing they should do is clear. They must resolutely oppose Britain's policy of ruling India through causing disunity among the various races, groups and religions. The people of India must unite and make a common effort to drive all British power from India, the Spokesman said.

Mr. Hori's speech follows:

"India is a huge country, occupying a territory about seven and a half times that of all Japan. Its population is roughly 400,000,000. It is really the greatest treasure house of the world. England has fattened itself feeding on its colonies. The British territorial and economic enlargement and expansion have been realized through their exploitation. Unlike the Soviet Union or America, British colonies are its artery. India above all is a very important colony to Britain. How much England has exploited India and increased its richness will be described here.

"It was in 1858 when England dissolved the East India Company and declared that India was its territory. As a matter of fact, however, England included India in its colonies in 1757 when the Battle of Plassy took place. In England the industrial revolution began to bear fruit during the reign of Queen Victoria. The British possession of India having a large population nearly one-third of Asia's whole population was a stimulus to the high-degree development of the industrial economic structure of the British Empire. In other words, Britain has been able to dominate the world economically through its possession of India. Politically and militarily, Britain has gained considerably from India. Britain defeated Spain and France in modern times mainly through its naval strength, the establishment and maintenance of which have been made possible through its exploitation of India.

"The importance of the British policy toward India at present has changed in form, but not at all in substance. In the past, India as the sales market of British industrial products and as an investment market of British capitalists was very important, but even now India still is a vital country to Britain in view of the fact that India provides three classes of vital resources for Britain. The first is munition resources, including tin, copper, rubber, iron, lead and others. The second is livelihood resources supplying raw cotton, wheat, tea, wool and others. The last but not least is manpower resources. During World War I India sent to Europe 630,000 soldiers and 470,000 noncombatants and paid out £280,000,000 in war expenditures for Britain.

"India thus is the most important artery and life-line for the British Empire, on which 'the sun never sets.' Britain must be feeling the importance of India all the more at present when Britain is facing an unprecedentedly serious crisis before the joint onslaught of Japan, Germany and Italy.

"Secondly, as India's demand for independence becomes more and more vigorous the question is what step Britain will take, assuming that it might consider it advisable to allow independence to India. However, in this case it is only too clear that the kind of independence Britain would allow India would be merely nominal. As for Britain it would be impossible for it to grant true independence to India, for it would bring destruction to itself. But should it be an independence which exists only in name, it would not be impossible for Britain to grant it to India, inasmuch as Britain is known to have been a utilitarian Power from ancient times, ever ready to grab at what can actually be utilized. Quite a number of the Indian nationals are to be found who have this same idea.

"However, it is clear that such independence would not do for the

(Continued on Page 2)

Talks on India

Mr. Tomokazu Hori

CAMPAIGN IN INDIA IS BLOW TO BRITISH

Boycotts and Strikes More Damaging Than Passive Resistance, Observer Says

Indian boycotts and general strikes are much more damaging to British authorities than the present mass outrages, declared Masashi Suzuki, who is presiding over the Private Research Institute of Indian Problems at Kojimachi-ku, Sanbancho, when visited by a Yomiuri-Hochi reporter.

"As reports reach us only after severe censorship by the Indian Government-General since the development of the present situation there, we cannot tell accurately what is happening in India now. However, we can safely assume that the present conflict is not only due to the Indian disobedience campaign, but also to the British suppression policy, which, according to British sources, is not supposed to be very severe," he said.

"Should the real disobedience movement be centered in Bombay only, it will be enough to kill Britain's war potency to a considerable extent. Therefore, the British authorities are resorting to exhaustive measures to suppress the movement," Mr. Suzuki said, adding that there is still a margin for compromise left to both parties.

"Mahatma Gandhi, interned at the Aga Khan's Palace in Poona, is cut off from all communication with the leaders of the National Congress Party, but there is no doubt that he is watching for a favorable opportunity to resume control of the disobedience campaign," he said.

Concluding his talk, Mr. Suzuki added that the key to the settlement of the Indian problem lies in the future turn of the situation in India.

AUCHINLECK IS REPLACED BY GENERAL H. ALEXANDER

Concurrent Post of Commander-in-Chief in Egypt Given Lieut.-General Montgomery

Domei

LISBON, August 18.—The British War Ministry formally announced today that General Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in the Middle East has been replaced by General Harold Alexander, former Commander-in-Chief of the British Defense Forces in Burma, according to a Reuter's telegram from London.

Simultaneously, the British War Ministry announced the appointment of Lieutenant-General L. B. Montgomery as the Commander-in-Chief of the British Eighth Army in Egypt, the post which had been held concurrently by General Sir Claude Auchinleck, the dispatch stated.

No statement has been issued regarding the new assignment of General Sir Claude Auchinleck.

50 GIRLS FROM CHINA ARRIVE FOR SCHOOLING

To Study Japanese for Six Months and Enter Various Colleges

Domei

SHIMONOSEKI, August 19.—A total of 50 Chinese girl students from Hopei Province arrived here this morning and entrained for Tokyo at 11 a.m. today.

They are scheduled to study Japanese for six months at the East Asia School in Tokyo and later will enter various colleges in Japan.

NEW ATROCITY STIRS INDIANS; 61 MORE DEAD

Violence Continues Unabated Following Bombing of City of Lucknow

ARMY FIRES ON CROWD

Death Toll in Nagpur 30, in Calcutta 13, in Bombay 18—Patriots Undaunted

Reports of the British bombing of the city of Lucknow are spreading like wildfire throughout India, serving to further aggravate the situation, according to an August 18 report from Lisbon reaching the Nichi Nichi. Indians everywhere have been infuriated by the new atrocity in which 8 British bombers rained bombs for 30 minutes upon Lucknow and turned a greater part of the city into a mass of charred ruins. The British government in India is trying desperately to keep the outrage a secret, but the truth is being spread to the people by pamphlets and handbills printed and distributed by patriots everywhere.

Violence in other parts of India continues unabated. In Nagpur, 30 were killed and many wounded by the guns of the British police. Severe fights are reported from Bombay, Calcutta, and Lucknow. In Bangalore, the British army has been called out to fire upon demonstrators.

According to a report from Calcutta, British police there caused the death of 13 persons when they fired upon a huge crowd of demonstrators. In Bombay the police killed 18 persons when they fired upon demonstrators in an attempt to disperse them.

Reports reaching the Nichi Nichi via Canton reveal that nationalists in Calcutta on August 18 cut numerous telephone wires and destroyed many transportation facilities. Great numbers of nationalists have been imprisoned and the police and the army are posted and patroling the streets. British authorities have warned that students who continue to take part in anti-British demonstrations will be severely punished.

According to an official announcement made in New Delhi, textile workers there have risen in revolt, and the situation is increasing in seriousness. The municipal auditorium has been set fire to, and the revenue offices have been burned down. The police and the army have fired upon the people and the populace is forbidden from going out at night. Army reinforcements are being rushed to New Delhi.

Disturbances Growing

Domei

LISBON, August 18.—Notwithstanding the desperate measures taken by the British authorities, disturbances throughout India are rampant day by day, and clashes between the combined forces of the British army and police and the Indian populace occur ceaselessly, according to reports reaching here today.

In New Delhi, the situation was aggravated by a revolt of flour mill workers yesterday, which resulted in the City Hall and Tax Office being set on fire. In order to quell the uprising, the army and police fired at the seething crowds. At present, civilians are prohibited from going out-of-doors, and the city is practically under martial law.

Fines Are Imposed

Collective fines were imposed today in Nagpur (Central Province), this practice being adopted for the first time since the outbreak of the Indian Independence movement. Fines totaling 30,000 rupees were imposed on the 5,000 participants in the fire that reduced the police headquarters and other government offices in the city to ashes on August 13.

In the four days since August 12, the British army in this city fired 47 times upon the Indian populace, causing 20 deaths and eight casualties.

The Indian populace have set up barricades and entrenched themselves in Madras. Firing by the police has resulted in one death and four casualties among the people.

In Ramnad (Madras Province), enraged crowds, despite the resistance of the British army and police, caused fires to break out in several places. The army called out reservists in order to increase the police force. Numerous deaths and casualties occurred.

In Bangalore (Mysore State), the police fired at people and caused one death and 28 casualties.

The National Herald, organ of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in Lucknow, was forced to suspend publication because of seizure by police.

Demonstration parades were carried out in Calcutta and clashes oc-

(Continued on Page 2)

Asama, Conte Verde Scheduled to Arrive At Yokohama Today

Carrying aboard 1,500 Japanese evacuees from North, Central and South America, including Ambassador Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura and Special Envoy Saburo Kurusu, the exchange ships Asama Maru and Conte Verde are scheduled to arrive at Yokohama at dawn today. They are scheduled to dock at the pier at 10 o'clock this morning.

BURMA'S NEW ROLE VIEWED BY SAKURAI

Strategic Position, Rich Resources Important for Sphere, Says High Adviser

A New Burma, untrammeled by the yoke of British imperialism, is rapidly rising from the ashes of the old. An amazing metamorphosis is now taking place in every field of endeavor under the able leadership of Dr. U Ba Maung, Chief Administrator of the Central Administrative Organ of Burma, with the full support of the Japanese Military Administration.

The position of this country as an integral unit of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is immense, for it has an important strategical position plus rich natural resources, hitherto untouched under the despotic rule of the British.

Hyogoro Sakurai, highest adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in Burma, thus commented on the importance of Burma in the New World Order, according to a Yomiuri-Hochi report dispatched from Rangoon. He said:

Is Strategic Point

"Burma is the most important strategic point in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, facing Yunnan Province in the north and India in the west." Mr. Sakurai declared. "Both economically and politically it must be built on a firm foundation in order to become a barrier of defense for Malaya and Thailand.

"The climate of the Shan States and the customs and manners of the inhabitants are very similar to those of Japan, while the land is blessed with rich natural resources. The feudal lords of the Shan States seem to welcome the control of the Japanese Administration.

"The Japanese people have the idea that Burma is very far away from our country, but if we develop a new course, we will be able to shorten the distance from Japan by some 2,900 kilometers. The former course starts at a point between the Philippines and Hainan Island, 15.40 degrees north latitude, and 110.10 degrees east longitude. In order to reach Toungoo, south of Mandalay, the course goes through Shonan and the Malay Peninsula to the northern border of Burma. The entire course covers some 5,300 kilometers by railway.

"The new course would start from the same terminal, with the first stop at Haiphong on the northern coast of French Indo-China and then it would take the northern route to the Shan States and then to Toungoo. The whole distance covers 2,400 kilometers, which is about 2,900 kilometers shorter than the former route.

Can Build Railway

"The construction of a through railway from Toungoo to Haiphong is not beyond consideration. This, of course, would entail the construction of a tunnel, 40 kilometers in distance, through the Shan Plateau and of a bridge about 10 kilometers long."

Mr. Sakurai continued by stressing the importance of Burma and stated that the Japanese must give up the idea that Burma is a distant country.

He then talked on its relations to

(Continued on Page 2)

UNREST GROWS IN AUSTRALIA; ATTACK CURTIN

Premier Hurls Charge of Treason—He Is Accused of Hiding Truth About Solomons

SENSATION IS CAUSED

Challenges Opposition Members to Try to Overthrow Present Government

Domei

LISBON, August 18.—Prime Minister John Curtin caused a great sensation in Australia today when he made a challenging statement toward the opposing party and accused its leaders of treason, according to a Reuters dispatch from Brisbane.

Responding to the seething attack of the opposition against the Government for failure to make public the truth of the war situation, especially in regard to the actual outcome of the Battle off the Solomon Islands, John Curtin stated that if the opposing party is dissatisfied in any way with the administration of the Federated Government of Australia they had better try to overthrow the present Government.

Japan Knew Allies' Plan

Question concerning the censorship of war news and criticism against the Government are matters that should be taken up in Parliament, John Curtin asserted. The Australian Prime Minister stated that he could not help but feel that Japan knew the Allies' plan to attack the Solomons beforehand. Some Australians who knew that the attack was about to be launched loudly talked of offensive, he said, accusing leaders of the opposition have tried to reveal the plans of the country.

Some Australian newspapers apparently are afraid that the exploitation of labor by capital which had been going on during the past 50 years in Australia might be discontinued, if the present Labor Government is permitted to hold the rein of power, John Curtin alleged.

Robert Gordon Menzies, William M. Hughes and P. C. Spender, members of the United Australian Party, shall be called to account, apart from political differences, the Australian Prime Minister declared.

BURMESE EXPERT IS GIVEN MESSAGE BY SHOJIRO IIDA

Granted in Appreciation of His Cooperation in Refloating Sunken Ships

Domei

RANGOON, August 18.—For the first time since the Japanese occupation of Burma, a message of thanks was granted by Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Burma, to a Burmese expert, in appreciation of his whole-hearted cooperation with the Japanese Forces in their work to refloat sunken enemy ships on the Irrawaddy River, it was announced.

Overcoming the difficulties resulting from a shortage of materials, the Japanese Army engineering corps successfully refloated, since May, many ships which the enemy forces had scuttled on the Irrawaddy River in their escape from the rapid and severe Japanese advance, it was said.

The announcement further revealed that the Burmese expert was appointed chief machinery inspector of factories and vessels in Burma by the Commerce and Industry Department of the Burmese Government, it was said.

Today's Press Comments

Thursday, August 20, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Repatriation Ship Arrives

ASAHI—The repatriation ships are expected to arrive in Yokohama today. There are more than 1,500 persons returning home to Japan on the ships. Among them are diplomats, including Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura and Ambassador Saburo Kurusu. It was in February last year that Ambassador Nomura went to America to represent this country. He had since then made a persistent effort to improve Japanese-American relations. The unreasonable and arrogant attitude of America toward Japan's policy stood in the way of the performance of his mission.

Ambassador Kurusu was sent to America to make Japan's intentions clear to the American Government at the time when the Japanese-American situation had become aggravated.

Returning with these Ambassadors are several Ministers. All these diplomatic officials did their best to improve relations between Japan and the countries where they were in service and to get the countries to which they were accredited acquainted with the objectives of Japan's policy.

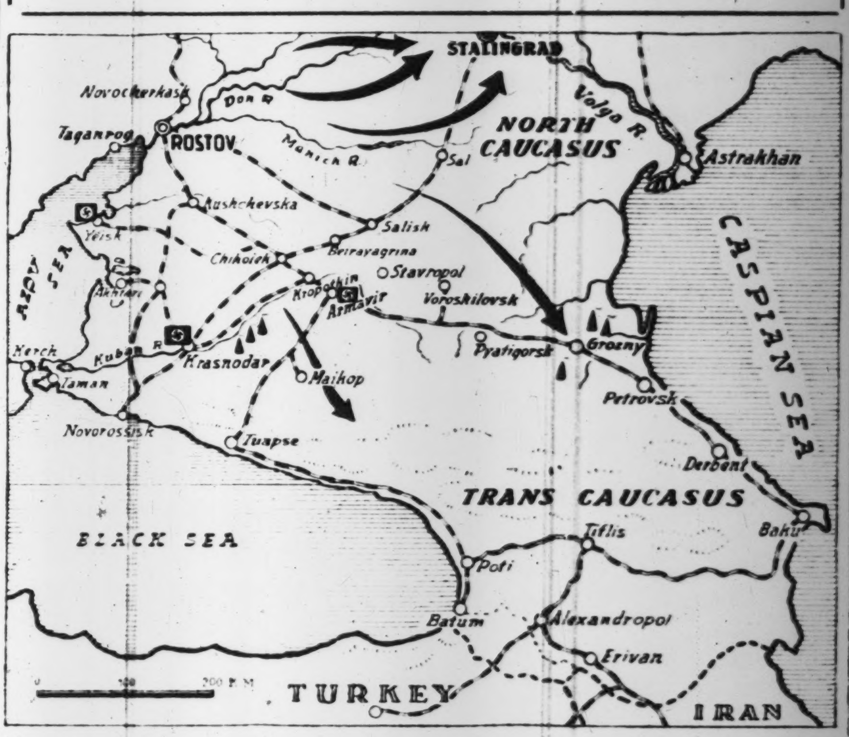
The civilian Japanese who are returning have all of them exerted efforts to increase understanding between Japan and America where they had resided before they repatriated. We have great sympathy with these Japanese who had to leave in America businesses which it had taken years to build up.

Many Japanese still remain in America. Our hearts are heavy at the thought of the fact that many Japanese are living in America under unbearable conditions without the prospect of returning home to

(Continued on Page 2)

CLIMAX IS BELIEVED NEAR IN STALINGRAD BATTLE AS NAZIS ENCIRCLE CITY

Stalingrad Believed Doomed



Pounding Soviet defenses relentlessly, the German forces are now slowly but steadily closing in on the prize Russian citadel of Stalingrad, as indicated by arrows at top of above map. Against this mighty avalanche of intrepid attackers, the defenders are said to be putting up a stubborn resistance, but dispatches indicate that their strength is giving way.

MODERN U.S. TRAINS SEEN AS MEDIOCRE

Observations in Europe and Caucasus Also Narrated By Railways Official

Jiro Tachibana, an expert in the employ of the Railways Ministry, who was the director of the planning section of the Shimonoseki Work Office at the time the work was started for the excavation of the Shimonoseki-Moji undersea tunnel and who was sent to Europe and America in October, 1940 from the Construction Bureau of the Railways Ministry, arrived at Shimonoseki Tuesday night and left for Tokyo by the special express Fuji. Mr. Tachibana left Ankara, Turkey, passed by the Southern Caucasus, crossed the Caspian Sea and returned here via Siberia.

In an interview with a representative of the Asahi, the railway expert made the following statement:

Not Impressed by U.S. Trains

"I have studied railways for six months in the United States and one year in Germany and have learned much. I have seen the streamline trains on the Milwaukee Railway but these trains which the United States boasts to the world, did not surprise me much. The wide guage railway which we are now planning to build in this country will be far superior to the American streamline trains.

"The sentiment toward Japan in Germany and Italy was splendid. The matter of the Shimonoseki-Moji undersea tunnel seemed to have been a subject of considerable study. I was asked if Japan was really going to dig an undersea tunnel between Japan and Fusan, Chosen, and they expressed much admiration for the bold project. When I told them that the completion of the tunnel would be seen in our grandchildren's time, they seemed much relieved.

"The pro-Japanese sentiment in Spain was great. While on a train, I was much tormented by a Spaniard who implored me to marry his daughter.

"About a month ago I arrived at the Southern Caucasus from Ankara. It was very hot but the Caucasus mountain ranges were covered in eternal snow, connecting the Black Sea with the Caspian Sea by a single white line. It was so beautiful that I could hardly believe that a brutal battle was being fought between Germany and the Soviet Union beyond that mountain.

"Tiflis, the capital of Caucasus, is a small city and the population is 200,000. Because it was a city where during the Tsarist days many rich men and aristocratic people had their villas, and I was reminded of Kyoto in Japan. The trains ran with the windows closed to keep out the heat but at every country station I saw piles of machineries, drum cans and large groups of men in overalls and their families.

Noted Scars of War

"I found that many factories in the Kiev and Donetz industrial zones had moved here together with their skilled workers and their families. A ride on the train for about an hour brought me to Baku, the city of oil. There, I found a

(Continued on Page 2)

DON RIVER CROSSED ALONG WIDE FRONT

Fierce Hand-to-Hand Battles Reported on Banks as Germans Pound Red Forces

Domei

LISBON, August 18.—The German forces in their furious drive toward Stalingrad from the northwest succeeded in crossing the Don River yesterday throughout the entire length of the front, while in the central sector of southeastern Kretskaya, the Germans made an opening into the Soviet defense positions, according to information received here today.

Throughout Monday night a fierce hand-to-hand fight took place on the eastern bank of the Don River, with the Red army concentrating their defense mainly on the road leading to Stalingrad. The Germans are pounding the Red troops constantly with reinforcements of new Panzer Divisions and newly dispatched reservists.

The entering wedge drive deep into the Soviet defense positions in the southwestern sector of Kretskaya is constituting a great menace to the Soviets, and observers here opine that the fate of the Red troops in this direction depends upon the extending of the wedge in the near future.

In the northeastern sector of Kotelnikovsk, southwest of Stalingrad, a largescale tank battle has been raging for the past few days, and present indications show that the German army is increasing their pressure upon the Soviets.

Novorossisk Threatened

Domei

LISBON, August 18.—Reinforced by powerful new units, the German forces which had reached the southern banks of the Kuban River in the Krasnodar sector, today threatened the Soviet forces defending Novorossisk with increased pressure, reports from various sources indicated here.

The Red army's organ Red Star stated that the war situation in that sector has become "complicated," adding that fierce fighting is raging on the northern banks of the Kuban between Germans and Soviet forces.

Meanwhile, the Red forces around the Mineralnye Vody sector are putting up a strong resistance against the powerful German drive menacing the Grozni oil fields, it was said.

Nazis Reach Busuguji

Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, August 18.—According to reports reaching here, the German forces which have been advancing to Astrakhan across the plains since they captured Erista, have reached Busuguji, an important strategic point 190 kilometers west of their objective.

Threat to Leningrad Admitted

Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, August 18.—According to reports reaching here from Moscow the war communique issued by the Soviet authorities on the night of August 18 admitted the increased threat to Leningrad and Novorossisk. The communique said there is continued progress in the

(Continued on Page 2)

Germans Drive Wedge Into Soviet First Line Positions

REDS ARE RESISTING

Drop Parachute Troops Behind Reich Forces But Are Unable To Curb Rushing Tide

Asahi

KUIBISHEV, August 18.—Stalingrad appeared to be a doomed city today as fighting in the area southeast of Kretskaya, northwest of Stalingrad, neared its climax with the German and Soviet forces battling fiercely day and night, according to a frontline dispatch of the Izvestia.

Attempts by strongly reinforced German forces to penetrate Soviet positions in the eastern and southeastern sectors of Kretskaya were stubbornly resisted, but the Nazi juggernaut succeeded in driving wedges into the Soviet first line positions at some points.

Soviet parachute troops dropped behind the German lines but failed to bring about any improvement in the situation, the report said.

Stalingrad Encircled

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, August 18.—The encirclement of Stalingrad by the mighty Nazi legions under Field Marshal Von Bock is nearing completion, with the Soviet forces west of the Don River having been driven to an area southeast of the great bend of the waterway.

All indications pointed toward an unchecked and unhampered advance of the German forces to the western entrance of Leningrad.

Meanwhile violent attacks are being carried out by the German Luftwaffe against Soviet troops who have sought safety in positions both inside and outside Stalingrad.

The city and the adjoining area present a grim spectacle, with the sky reflecting the flames from the fires which have been started at ammunition dumps and munition storehouses.

In this sector all railways and stations have been destroyed by German bombs. There have been occasions where entire trains loaded troops were blasted.

Stalingrad and the surrounding country have been completely cut off from the outside world.

The German forces which are within striking distance of Stalingrad are anxiously waiting for the order for a general attack on the Russian stronghold.

German Drive Successful

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, August 18.—The German forces which have penetrated Erista, capital of the Republic of Karmuik, are rolling across the Karmuik plains.

Reports reaching here from Moscow indicate that after penetrating Erista the Germans were divided into two groups. One group was reported to have started advancing to Astrakhan, east of the mouth of the Volga River. The other group was said to have turned sharply and started advance northward to Stalingrad.

In this connection a commentator here made the following comment:

"It is not clear whether or not the Germans who are marching eastward from Erista have their eyes on Astrakhan. The Russian forces in this section are far from strong. It is likely that the Germans will cut the Volga River, the main artery of the Soviet Union, much earlier than is generally expected. The Russians may determine to defend Stalingrad to the last man. But any effort to save this important city would be meaningless if the Volga River were cut at the lower reaches. The latest information on hand shows that Germans have started advancing northward to Stalingrad. There now seems little hope of saving the city. The conclusion is inescapable that the current German campaign in southern Russia has been 90 per cent successful."

Soviets Retreat From Kretskaya

Domei

MOSCOW, August 18.—Admitting that the German froces have advanced to the Pyatigorsk sector, the Soviet Information Board tonight announced that Red troops have engaged German forces in the areas southeast of Kretskaya, northeast of Kotelnikovski and also in the Pyatigorsk sector.

According to the announcement, Red troops have continued a defensive battle against German tank, mobile and infantry units in the area southeast of Kretskaya. After fighting doggedly, the Soviet troops retreated to new defense positions.

'MISOGI' CULT SEEN AS PURIFYING SOUL

Religious Ablutions Build Up Better Life, Exorcise Evils, Says Sone

Among all the religious ablutions, that employed by Shintoism, called "misogi" deserves special notice for its lofty aim—of raising the level of mental culture to almost a divine height. It is declared that with the practice of "misogi", the realization of Japan's ideal of "Hakko Ichiu" will be best facilitated.

Through "misogi," each individual can clear himself of every evil and foul thought. With one's moral level remarkably heightened, through "misogi" one will be able to build up his scope of life brighter and broader than ever. This traditional cult of Japan, after all should be the basis for one's fundamental attitude in life, asserts Tomoyuki Sone, chief of the training department of the Dai-Nippon Koa Domei (Dai-Nippon Lift-Asia League).

Mr. Sone, in the latest issue of the Koa Shuho, weekly organ of the said League, explains the "misogi" practice in the following manner:

Explains 'Misogi'

The Kojiki or Book of Ancient Traditions has a record that thousands of years ago Izanagi-no-Mikoto, an ancestral god of the Imperial Family, performed "misogi." The ritual at that time it seems constituted in the practice of pouring water upon the body, just as the word "misogi" (originally the contraction of "mi-sosogi," or pouring-on-body) signifies.

In other cases, as is described in the Nihongi or Ancient Chronicles of Japan regarding the "misogi" conducted personally by the 10th Emperor Sujin, the ceremony means regular bathing in cold water. In any case it is clear that the practice has been made a long-standing tradition of the Japanese race, since the age of the gods up to these days of historic chaos of the international situation.

The idea of ablutions is not at all peculiar to Shintoism. Man has a common desire to keep himself clean from all kinds of pollution, mental or physical. When this desire is so grown that it requires some form of expression, it takes on a religious nature.

The thought of purification in Shintoism evidently started from man's strong wish to get clear from material stains. Then it gradually extended into the mental sphere, therein to form a ritual of exorcism inclusive of the "misogi" ablution. An outstanding feature of Shintoic exorcism is that the rites entered early into the field of state government, introducing a sort of theocracy.

Had World-wide View

Another remarkable thing about Shinto exorcism, or "O-harai" as is popularly called in Japan, is that Shintoism was satisfied not only with the assistance or guidance of the practice in the affairs of the State, but aimed to bring about a world-wide purification so that all the peoples on earth could be broadened and illumined in their view of life.

Ablution in Christianity is widely known by the name of baptism. The rite has two major forms of performance, one, the sprinkling of water and the other the immersion in water. In Israel, baptism was most stringently imposed by Jews on the converts from other lands. The Jews thought that they were the only God-chosen people in the world, so they regarded the peoples in the other countries as highly polluted. They made the converts go through a cleansing ceremony.

In Buddhism, the idea of ablution is prominent in the Buddhistic way of cleansing of the thought by scraping off stains in water" ("mizugori o kaku" in Japanese). It is recalled that Mongaku-Shonin, the hero of a popular tale, a 12th century warrior-priest, had a hard "stain-scraping." He had himself beaten by water in the basin of the Nachi waterfall for a long period. The courageous warrior wanted thus to be purified from stains incurred by him by his act of murdering a chaste woman because of his unjustified love.

Confucianism had, and still has, its own method of mental purification, though more ideological than physical in its manner of performance. There is a Chinese record which says that some Chinese used to have an ablution based on their religious faith during the Chin dynasty in the Yangtze River.

As to the Muslim way of purification, the mental discipline of its followers based on a most rigorous exorcism is a feature of the faith. All Muslims are required to practice cold-water bathing three or four times a day in order to get rid of their sins.

"Misogi," the Shintoic ablution, when compared with the other religious ablutions is particularly marked with the stress more on acquiring mental expurgation, in order to attain the strong spiritual power to be had during the process of ablution. In other words, those who go in for the ritual must have a fervent desire to come in touch with the divine, else the purpose of the practice will be largely lost.

Varieties of Misogi

There are a few varieties in the observance of "misogi." These are the forms conducted in sea water, that observed in the basin of the waterfall and that practised by pouring water on the head. Some varieties are also seen in the names of deities who are called during the rites to aid in the relief of sin. All through these different forms, one fundamental idea must not be lost sight of, that is, a full conviction of one's cause. It is important in this connection to have in mind the full account of past sins.

The "misogi," after all, is the most fundamental way for humanity. By faithfully following this way, one can realize a remarkable elevation in his moral sense. A scope then develops before one's view, that he can reach a bright evil-free world by flinging aside his pollutions of all kinds. Then, by undergoing his purification, one can be confident that man can share the divine to a fair extent. One will soon be able to acquire the true sense of the Emperor Jimmu's will expressed in "Hakko Ichiu."

Japan is now at her historic task of building up a new East Asia. The task requires of all who are in the work to have a broader view of life than they are required to have so far, so that those coming under them as co-workers may be guided and enlightened. In short this is the time when the "misogi" way of purification should be most emphazied among all quarters in Japan, especially those directly connected with the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

New Atrocity Ires Indians; 61 More Dead

(Continued From Page 1)

cured in sections of the shopping district.

U.S. Watching Indian Situation

Domei

LISBON, August 18.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull stated in a press interview today that the U.S. Government is paying close attention to the Indian situation and that it will continue to do so, according to a dispatch received here from Washington.

The foregoing pronouncement is said to have been made relative to the statement made by Norman Thomas, a socialist, yesterday to the effect that the U.S. Government informally urged the British Government and the representative of the National Congress Party to come to an agreement regarding the solution of the Indian problem.

Journals Stop Presses

Following Mahatma Gandhi's recent order to suspend the publication of all Indian newspapers, many already have stopped their presses, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi, quoting a Bangkok dispatch.

The Amrita Bazar Patrika which is the oldest newspaper firm in India, and the Hindustan Standard voluntarily suspended their publications last Monday.

Meanwhile, the National Herald, mouthpiece of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, was suspended by the British authorities last Monday, the Yomiuri-Hochi reports.

More Arrests in India

Domei

LISBON, August 18.—The British authorities in India today searched the Bengal branch office of the Indian National Congress Party in Calcutta, as well as some other houses in that city, and arrested several persons, according to a Havas report from New Delhi.

British Take Severe Measures

That acts of sabotage on the part of Indian laborers engaged in railway, communications and telephone services in India will be punished by sentences ranging from hard labor to death was decided by the Indian Government, the Nichi Nichi reported from Canton quoting a New Delhi dispatch.

In a desperate attempt to meet the present serious situation caused by the independence movement, the British authorities have also enacted a special law providing against patriotic disturbances by the Indian masses, it was said.

Japanese Journalists Feted

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 19.—The Japanese journalists, who are members of the Nippon Journalists' Club, and who are visiting China as representatives of the leading Japanese newspapers, Asahi, Nichi Nichi, Miyako, Nagoya and the Japan Times and Advertiser, arrived in Nanking from Soochow recently. They were welcomed at the railway station by representatives of the Japanese Embassy and leading newspapers in the capital.

INDIANS ARE URGED TO OUST THE BRITISH

(Continued From Page 1)

Indian nationals who want to set up a new India for the Indians themselves, the objective of the entire nation of India today. At this juncture it is timely for the Indian nationals to recall to mind what was promised them by Britain during the last World War and what has taken place since then. Let us now recall what ordeals India had to go through at that time as a result of being duped by Britain.

"When the last World War was at its height in 1917, Britain is said to have promised to allow India many different kinds of rights and was thus able to enlist its support. However, with the conclusion of that war Britain not only failed to carry out its promises but it also went so far as make public an act and deliberately enforced it to control political movements and deprive the Indian nationals of their freedom of press and assemblage. Even the mere thought of the Amritsar Incident in which the lives of 500 innocent Indians were brutally taken by the British authorities, is enough to enrage the entire nation of India. Following this tragedy, Mahatma Gandhi is said to have taken the lead in launching the Indians' civil disobedience movement and, as a result, he was imprisoned and had to serve a term of six years. This movement lasted from 1920 to 1922 and it proved of no avail. In 1929 another movement was launched with Mahatma Gandhi again as its leader, in which reduction of land tax to one half of what it was then, abolition of the salt tax, reduction of the war expenditures to one half of what they were then, and the release of political prisoners were fought for in the hope of bringing about complete independence for India. Britain at that time is said to have dispatched an investigation mission to India led by one Sir Simon. It was then that Britain resorted to its usual high-handed measures and arrested and imprisoned Mahatma Gandhi, Nehru and his son, as well as Bose. It is said that the number of those who were imprisoned then was as high as 27,000 in all.

"Thus the Indian nationals' independence movement during the last World War and during the period after the conclusion of this war proved to be abortive on account of Britain's oppressive measure. What the Indian nationals should be careful about is the conciliatory policy Britain is always trying to adopt in currying favor with them. In particular they should be careful not to be duped by Britain's sugar-coated flattery or to be beguilded into joining Britain only to be thrown into the vortex of the current war.

"Thirdly, assuming that Britain eventually grants an independence true to its name to India, realizing that the independence movement of the Indian nationals will further gain in proportion and that it would be utterly disadvantageous for Britain to continue to suppress it in view of the adverse situation in and outside of India, we should next take into consideration what step Britain would take in such a case.

"Loss of India undoubtedly would accelerate the downfall of Britain, and this, of course, Britain knows better than anyone else. Such being the case, it is apparent that Britain will exert its utmost not to grant independence to India. When the time comes when Britain comes to realize that the oppressive measures or the conciliatory policy which it is resorting in hopes of maintaining its grip on India no longer have any effect, in view of the successive setbacks which it has been suffering at the hands of the Imperial Forces thus far, the step it naturally will take is to grant independence. However, it can be clearly seen that, after granting this independence, it will resort to every possible means to frustrate India from becoming a link in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and thus contributing toward the construction of the projected new order in East Asia. Going a step farther by assuming that India is included in East Asia, we are apt to think of the future of Japan-India relations. It is important to consider separately the fact that India will attain its independence from Britain and the fact that it will actually cooperate with Japan as one of the members of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"Some Indian leaders of independence movement seem to be more or less affected by British propaganda and may be misunderstanding or distorting Japan's actions since the Manchurian Incident. Of course, I do not mean that all of the leaders are that way. Those who do not understand Japan truly and are dancing to the piping of Britain look askance at Japan, as if this country were harboring an ambition to become the ruler of India replacing Britain. The attitude of these misguided Indian leaders is really deplorable. Japan expresses a deep sympathy toward the Indian independence movement. If India eliminates the American and British influences from India and assumes its true status, Japan will have no reason to make India its enemy. That Japan is not in a position to give its support unconditionally to the Indian independence movement at present is due to the existence of Britain who is pulling wires behind the scene. There is need for Japan to keep full watch upon the situation. Matters I have referred to are British made obstacles which may be called the external obstacles. Now I should like to dwell on the internal obstacles.

"Now I will tell you about the problem of independence for India, especially the anti-British movement which covers a great part of the newspaper pages nowadays. First of all, let us consider the parties concerned.

"On August 8, at Bombay, the Indian Congress Party, led by Mahatma Gandhi, and the most influential party in India, adopted a resolution. According to this, the Indians contended that England should immediately allow India independence. Only after India has been granted independence, they said, can India cooperate with the Allies and be made to defend India [illegible] against the aggressions of an enemy.

"Opposing this contention, the British said that conditions in India did not warrant independence [illegible] at this time of war. [illegible] England now, [illegible] would promise to grant independence later.

"Indignant at the insincerity of the British, Gandhi ordered the start of the civil disobedience movement, and with the arrest of Gandhi and the members of the Congress Party beginning on August 8, the situation in India entered its critical stage.

"Therefore, the future of the Indian problem hangs on the result of the struggle between Britain's strong wish to keep India, and the fervent hopes of the Indian people to build an 'India for Indians'. Will the movement for independence under the leadership of Gandhi, Nehru, and Azad succeed? Will the anti-British movement begun by the Indians be able to throw off the brutal British yoke and welcome the birth of a reborn India as an East Asian paradise and a solid corner of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere?

"This will be decided by the progress of the independence movement in India itself and by the changes to come in the international situation. But considering the problem of independence itself, there can be noted three different ways in which Britain can be expected to handle it.

"The first is complete suppression, in case the independence movement continues to progress as it is reported in the newspapers. It is clear that the greater the peril facing Britain the greater will be her efforts to maintain India. It cannot be thought that Britain will listen to the demands of the Indians for independence. Tenacity is one of the British characteristics, and it is clear that they will do everything, sometimes using brute force, sometimes using insidous measures of appeasement in order to obstruct the way of the movement for independence. Even now, when the cry for independence became loud, the British arrested 149 members of the National Congress Party, raided the offices of the Party in all parts of India, and killed and wounded many who arose in opposition.

"But the movement has not yet made great progress and it is the general opinion that it is not impossible for the British to quell the unarmed Indian people by brute force.

"The various papers in Britain support this policy of suppression. The 'Daily Mail' on August 10 stated that 'the arrest of Gandhi and his followers should have taken place three years ago; these men should not only be imprisoned but should be exiled.' However, the 'Daily Herald' on the same day opposed the arrest of Gandhi by saying, 'Such an early arrest of the leaders of India will cause the people to regard Gandhi and his followers as martyrs and increase their sentimental control over the people. The act of the government of India seems to indicate weakness of will rather than strength.'

"The greater part of world opinion is showing dissatisfaction with the British policy in India, but in any case the path of the Indian independence movement is strewn with difficulties, and an increasing amount of violence and blood can be expected.

Has Huge Population

"India is a vast country. It is nearly 5,000,000 square kilometers in area, and has a population of nearly 400,000,000 souls. The population of India is not homogeneous. There are few countries where the races and creeds are more diversified. There is, to start with, the National Congress Party. The other political organizations include the National Liberal League, the Mohammedans' Union, and the Democratic Self-Government Party. As for races, religions and languages, there is quite a number of them in India.

"Britain was quick to see that the existence of diverse political groups, races, languages and religions in India presented an opportunity for it to serve its own ends. It set out to bring about an intensification of the friction between these races, groups and religions. Its motive was to crush the unity of India. And it was successful in the work.

"Britain used every means, fair or foul, in order to achieve the goal of keeping India a house divided against itself, a condition which was absolutely necessary to exploit that country for its own benefit. It would give Indians the hope of a profit in order to have them assist in the maintenance of political conditions such as was considered desirable from its own point of administering the country.

"It was customary for Britain to have control of the main administrative policies of India in Britain's hands and to trust Indians to attend to administrative matters of minor importance.

"If the people of India wish to throw off the British yoke and become a free nation, the thing they have to do is clear. They have to see that they do not fall into the trap set by Britain. They have to oppose with determination Britain's policy of ruling India through disunity between its various races, groups and religions. Put another way, they must unite and make a common effort to drive all British power from India.

"In regard to the attitude of Japan toward India, it was clearly indicated in the statement made by Premier General Hideki Tojo in the Diet on May 27.

"The Premier said that Japan was firmly resolved to destroy American and British armed forces remaining in India.

"Whether hostilities will spread to India is a question which will be decided by the resolution of the Indians and their leaders, as well as on their power for practising their beliefs. I have a great desire to see that the leaders of the Indian people will not make a mistake in shaping the course to be followed by their country at this momentous time. I pray that they will not be slow to seize the golden opportunity of realizing their country's aspirations which is offered at this moment.

"In September last year, Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt agreed on the Atlantic Charter. This document laid it down that the various races have the right of deciding on their forms of government and that the sovereignty and self-government which have been taken from nations by violent means should be restored to their original owners.

"If the charter is to stand, Britain has to give independence to the Indians. The policy pursued by Britain toward India at the moment is the opposite of that which a party to the charter is expected to adopt if it wishes to be faithful to the agreement. Is it not a policy of repressing with violent means Indians interested in the movement for the liberation of their country and of shedding the blood of Indians advocating the cause of a liberated India in the streets?

"There is the Oriental saying that there is honey in the mouth and a pin in the heart. This saying, I believe, epitomizes the policy followed by Britain toward East Asia. I long for the speedy arrival a day when the people of India, after having crushed Britain in their country, and eliminated all American and British armed forces from their land, will rise again as a completely independent country in Greater East Asia."

Charming Voice of Ex-Yokohama Girl Makes Big Hit With Burmese Listeners Over Radio

Domei

RANGOON, August 18.—The charming voice of Miss Mitsuko Ito, only Japanese woman announcer at the broadcasting station here, has won a huge audience of listeners as she daily announces news bulletins and programs.

Miss Ito, 23, and former Yokohama resident, was the first Japanese woman to enter Burma since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

Arriving here early in April, she immediately joined the announcing staff of the radio station here when broadcasting began on April 15.

When interviewed by the press, Miss Ito said that Japanese women, who wish to live in the Southern Regions must be strong, and she [illegible], cultured and refined, since such type of women can contribute greatly to the construction of a Greater East Asia.

Commenting on her opinion of the Burmese, she expressed deep admiration for the women of the country for their high character and willingness to work hard, but she felt the men of Burma do not seem to work as hard as the women.

BURMA'S NEW ROLE TOLD BY SAKURAI

(Continued from Page 1)

India by saying: "Burma and India in the past were not two separate countries as they are now. Politically and historically they cannot be considered as independent from each other. In tracing their history back to ancient days, we discover that both territories were ruled by the same and one Brahma for some 2,000 years. This period was called the age of the gods. For the following 2,000 years in the history of Burma, the ruling dynasty was of the Indians, though later on the Burmese dynasty was established.

"The cultural and social conditions of Burma are very much like those of India. The British rule in India and Burma, under one administrative organ till 1937, emphasized the similiarity between the two nations. When Burma is firmly established as a nation in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, its administration must be carried on in accordance with Japan's diplomatic policy toward India."

Mr. Sakurai then touched on the richness of the natural resources in Burma to the following effect: "As to coal and other mineral resources, we must develop them to supply Japan with necessary raw materials, and to develop the mining industry in Burma. The production of rice will be trebled if Japanese farming technique is applied. Also, with the cultivation of other land suited for rice growing, the entire rice production will increase six times the amount produced at present. If the land is cultivated to its fullest extent, the production will be enough to supply all the needs of the nations in the Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Education Policy Touched

The educational policy in Burma was summed up by Mr. Sakurai as follows: "The ancestors of the present-day Burmese were Mongols, and as they have many racial traits similar to those of the Japanese, it will not be a difficult task to educate them as members of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, if they are treated as young brothers of Japan. In the present situation, Japan should not disregard the British policy adopted in Burma, but she should acquire full knowledge of their colonial policy in order to operate a better and more proper administration in Burma.

"In regard to the education of the Burmese, it is urgent to train them so that they may be able to take an active role in the various fields of industry. This policy will encourage them to give up their easy-going habits which were rather encouraged by the British. They would not be lazy people if they were educated properly.

"The Burmese are accustomed to work half a year and for the other half, which is the rainy season, they loaf at home. Also, the conservative influence of Buddhism on their outlook of life should not be ignored, for it gives them an extremely pessimistic outlook concerning the world's affairs. In order to encourage them to work happily and willingly for the development of their own country, it is necessary to accommodate them with some kind of system by which they will be able to enjoy working."

Mr. Sakurai concluded his talk by saying that "Burma occupies an important position in relation with China and India. Yunnan Province is politically under the rule of the Chungking regime, but some 7 per cent of the population is Burmese and the entire territory is actually ruled by 28 feudal lords as those of the Shan States, with some privileges independent from the Chungking administration. The Shan people regard Yunnan Province as a part of Burma and not Chinese territory.

"In the west, Burma faces the Indian Provinces of Assam and Bengal. Some 70 per cent of the population in Assam Province is Burmese, and the same province at one time in history was ruled as a part of Burma. Bengal Province, economically, is so closely connected with Burma that it is hard to consider it apart from Burma.

"While India, the neighboring country of Burma, is undergoing suffering and agony in order to be freed from the British yoke, Burma is undertaking tremendous efforts in the construction of a New Burma under the guidance of the Japanese Military Administration."

Don River Crossed Along Wide Front

(Continued From Page 1)

movement of the forces commanded by Field Marshal Von Bock to attack Stalingrad on both sides. The wedge which has been driven to the northwest of the city is widening, it said.

The communique also announced that the German forces in the Krasnodar sector in the Caucasus have succeeded in crossing the Kuban River at two points, and are advancing to Novorossisk.

MODERN U.S. TRAINS SEEN AS MEDIOCRE

(Continued From Page 1)

forest of iron towers. The city is filled with oil-refining factories Tankers came and went day and night.

"Turkey, whose position is being watched by the whole world at present, is under a wartime structure and its defense is quite complete. I found the border surrounded by tanks.

"The Central Asiatic people are chiefly of Mongolian stock. All stations on the railway were filled with groups of laborers. After seeing the fighting countries, I have returned to Japan, my beloved home, and realize once more the greatness of Japan."

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

their fatherland in the near future to do their share in bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a completely successful end. We feel duty-bound to save them. And the most effective way of doing that is by winning a complete victory in the war.

British Retreat Near

MIYAKO—Even in Britain there are voices of opposition raised against the brutal policy of suppression taken toward India. Public opinion in America, too, attacks this policy, and criticizes it as only causing the situation to become worse. Chungking also seems unable to suppress a feeling of displeasure toward Britain for taking such a policy.

In India itself, the people are infuriated against Britain, and the anti-British feeling is gaining in intensity, its flames sweeping through India like wildfire. Although it is said that Churchill intends to visit India on his way home from the Soviet Union, what good will he be able to do? India will go the way that fate wills, and the British retreat from India is only a matter of time.

Named Envoy Plenipotentiary

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 19.—The Executive Yuan has nominated Wu Sung-kao Ambassador Plenipotentiary to be appointed by the Central Political Council.

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DEEP ENMITY GROWS IN ANGLO-U.S. CAMP

Dissension Between Allies Leading to Disaster, Says Commentator Inahara

The example of slapping each other's back as a form of mutual liking and on the other hand of talking behind one's back as a form of finding fault is best illustrated by the United States of America and the British Empire. Uncle Sam and John Bull, who started out in the war vowing to help each other, on the contrary now find each other's presence extremely disagreeable.

This turn of events will surely lead the Allied nations to a miserable defeat. Such is the contention of Katsuji Inahara, editor of Contemporary Japan, in the August number of Jitsugyo-no-Nippon.

To imagine how different the world might have been, had Cleopatra's nose been an inch lower, Mr. Inahara starts out, is no more than the meditation of some leisure man, but to imagine how differently the world in which we now live might have turned out had America and Britain not joined hands in the current World War is a subject deserving due thought.

Britain and America are inseparably linked in the present international crisis. Should "merry old England" fall, Mr. Inahara declares, it is not mere guesswork to say that America will continue to fight the battle alone.

Before she eventually dragged herself into the arena of war, America's sole interest in the conflict was purely commercial, but world events which she had not foreseen finally caught up with her to pull her down into the quagmire. The point Mr. Inahara stresses at this juncture, is that the America of "sweet innocence" really dumped itself into the mud.

Britain Hooks America

It was quite clear at the outset that Great Britain made up her mind to drag America into the war. She felt that she did not have enough planes, ships and tanks to win. But basically, what the great Empire of Britain was doing was that she was only pursuing the traditional policy of dividing the burden of war, Mr. Inahara says. England as usual wanted someone to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for herself.

America could have turned thumbs down on England's gesture of help. She ought to have done so, but as we all know the great American nation readily agreed to take up arms for England. On this decision, Mr. Inahara explains, the U.S. agreed to join England voluntarily and had not succumbed to the appealing gesture of England, as the American nation was in a position to decline the appeal for help for she did not have any stake in the conflict which England was fighting. In doing so, America has committed a terrible blunder.

Why America should voluntarily join the affray is easily discernible. Only greed plus ambition prompted America to take the fatal plunge. For she saw with appalling eyes the tottering of the English Empire and she was hastened in her desire to take over the world position Britain had occupied.

With this in mind, it is nice to touch upon the intentions of America to aid Britain and to carry out a joint Anglo-U.S. front. If America's desire to aid Britain is founded on ambition, it is seen that nothing good will come out of it, points out Mr. Inahara. He presages that the only outcome of this union is dissension leading to open disaster.

Already signs of splitting have cropped up. The defeats each has been accruing have started the vicious practice of calling each other names. In commenting on the greatest military catastrophe that has ever befallen a nation, the crushing of the million dollar Pearl Harbor, Britain spared no words to run down in utter contempt the folly of America. With so many warships sunk at Pearl Harbor, Britain became scared that she could not patrol the wide Pacific Ocean alone.

Defeats Cause Trouble

When the Japanese took Hongkong, raced down Malaya to capture Singapore, this time it was America's turn to shriek at England. This taking turn of hurling invectives at each other continued with the fall of Burma, D.E.I., and in the taking of Guam, Wake, and the Philippines.

Mr. Inahara points out that had the two nations been more solidly behind each other, this event could not have taken place.

As if to justify their losses in the Pacific, the Allies contend that the battle in the Pacific is secondary to that going on in Europe. This contention would have some meaning if England and America were winning in the other theater of war. But, the editor asserts, the Allies are also losing there and this set of losses again initiates more grumblings and criticisms. When Tobruk capitulated to the Axis forces, the complacent situation in Europe began to change. The fall of Tobruk meant that the Axis would sweep into Egypt, take hold of Suez and generally cause a serious tremor in the Near East. Control of Egypt and the Suez would deprive the British Mediterranean Fleet of striking power. A far more disastrous repercussion would be the effect on the Moslem countries. They might take the trouble to join the Axis camp.

It is no wonder that the fall of Tobruk was good cause for the American nation to rap England. The influential New York Times loudly declaimed: "We cannot rely upon England any longer for the defence of Egypt."

And adding insult to injury, a United States senator is quoted to have blurted out that since an enormous amount of American [illegible] arms was seized at Tobruk, and since England has already lost Singapore, America is getting sick and tired of aiding such a [illegible] Britain with a string of defeats around her neck.

2nd Front Empty Move

As for the second front enterprise which America and England talk about so much, it is only a shallow movement, Mr. Inahara writes. Nothing has ever happened yet to relieve the desperate Soviets. How could the Anglo-Saxons carry out a second front when they have not solved the first front. Both want each other to make the sacrifice first, and each to prod the other has been exhorting each other with the result that, as circumstances would have it, the situation for them has become worse. They have started another row of calling each other names.

The habitual peregrination of Prime Minister Churchill to America and the rowdyism in Parliament attest to the frenzy of England in her protestation on how the war is being conducted. The people of England are dissatisfied with the way her ally America is behaving in the war. They blame America for everything. England has come to the stage where she herself believes America is only helping because America wants to get something in return.

Matters have become so strained that it has caused one British Parliamentarian to exclaim: "England is destined to become either the western vanguard of Naziism or the eastern vanguard of America." There is nothing more outspoken and true than the outbreak of the realistic Parliamentarian, the writer adds.

A member of Parliament, Young Husband most effectively expresses his thoughts about America.

Britain Bound to Lose

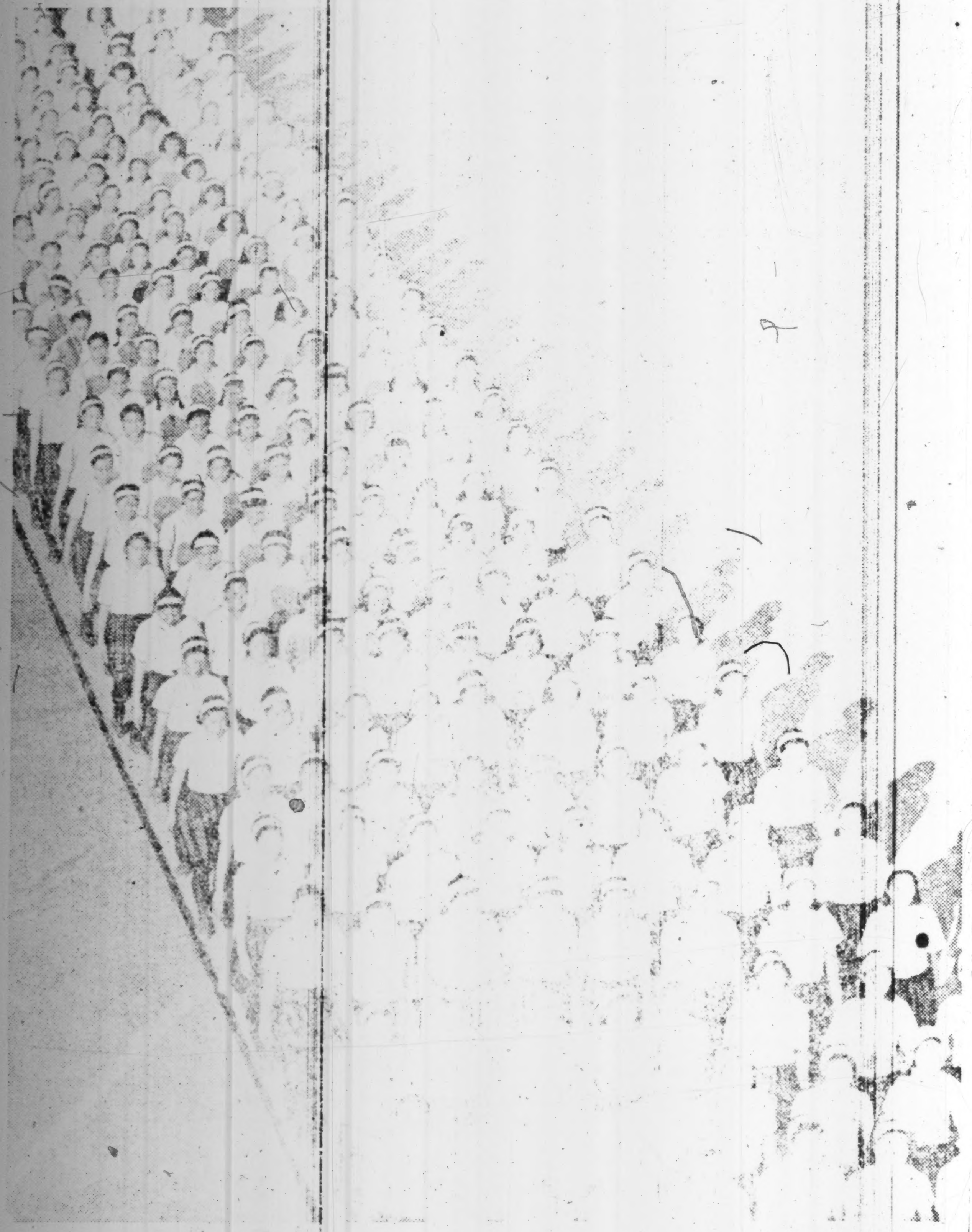
"The objective of Britain is to upset the aims of the Axis Powers. All Englishmen know this. But we must also be aware of the fact that over the Atlantic there is a country of Napoleonism. If we suppose that the Axis are defeated, it will not mean that Britain has won. Our Prime Minister says that one country is enough to win. He is right. Defeat for the Axis does not mean victory for Britain but victory for only one country. And this is America."

By the purchase of 50 old destroyers, Britain sold the ownership of some prized islands in the Atlantic. Canada has already been moulded [illegible] as an American vassal. And with Australia [illegible] away [illegible] the appointment of General MacArthur as chief of the military forces in Australia, England has a right to suspect the noble intentions of her ally, Mr. Inahara declares.

Another reason for England to distrust America is the machinations of the Lease-Lend Act. America through the Lease-Lend Act is stretching out its tentacles to all corners of the British Empire. The colonies of England have already been sucked by these creeping tentacles. When the war is over, America without doubt will press claims on these colonies of England.

It is no wonder that England all the more should raise such a [illegible] and cry to America's [illegible] the idea of her losing and her [illegible] among all that she [illegible]. As things have come to pass, England is at present vociferous as to what she [illegible] about America's behavior in the current hostilities. And not to be [illegible] [illegible] The effect of [illegible] and enmity is that [illegible] of the war is [illegible], Mr. Inahara concludes.

Healthy Girls Parade Behind the Guns



With ruddy cheeks radiating health, these girl athletes of Nippon recently joined in a mass procession to stress to the nation and to the world [illegible] they are fully prepared to shoulder any task [illegible] they may be called upon to undertake.

Chiangsters Clash With Moslem Army In Lanchow Over Guarding Supply Route

[illegible] under the command of Ma Pu-fang was recently compelled by the order of the Chungking Government to [illegible] area of [illegible] cause great [illegible] Moslem army leaders [illegible] clash between [illegible] Chungking [illegible] to calm [illegible] dispatched to [illegible] Vice Chief of Staff [illegible] Administration [illegible] Chungking but the friction between the two armies is still in danger of reoccurring, and communication between Lanchou and the northwestern part of Chinghai Province is cut off at present.

STREETS OF SHONAN PRESENT ACTIVITIES

Foodstuffs Coming in From Java, Sumatra and Other Places

With the restoration of peace and order in Shonan, the shopping districts have resumed their former status and are presenting a busy scene, with the shops attractively displaying their commodities which were imported mainly from Britain before the war, and the people crowding in to buy. Few scenes of this business life were dispatched by Domei, as follows:

Prior to the war, the British residents of the city lived on bread and butter from Australia, or on canned food either from Britain or from the United States. Not only the British residents but other Europeans and some native people lived on the imported goods. They could not get along without these imported commodities, such as clothing, perfume, toothpaste and many others. Babies were fed with the canned milk imported from Australia, and flour, the most necessary ingredient for everyone, was imported from India and Australia.

With the outbreak of the war, the importation of these goods stopped, confronting the Japanese Military Administration with the difficult problem of obtaining food materials and distributing them. Fortunately, there was a large quantity of rice in stock which was enough as a temporary measure. Lately, some sugar, rice and meat have started to arrive from Java, Thailand, Sumatra and French Indo-China. The coastal regions on the east and west of the island are being developed into rice fields for future needs.

Along the shopping streets shops are seen still selling British and American goods which were largely consumed by them before the war. In markets, dried fish, eggs and various kinds of fruits such as bananas, pineapples, mangoes, [illegible] and durians [illegible] All these fruits are very cheap. A very good purchase is enough for any one, reports the writer.

As to cosmetics, those made in Shanghai are welcomed by the native inhabitants. Cigarettes are so cheap that they are not sold by boxes, but sold loosely, one by one.

PREMIER GIVES LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF NEW MAYOR

Premier General Hideki Tojo gave a luncheon at his official residence in honor of General Ayao Kishimoto, new Mayor of Tokyo, Seiichi Omura and Ryosei Kawai, both Deputy Mayors of Tokyo, at noon yesterday, according to Domei.

The party was attended by Michio Yuzawa, Home Minister; Naoki Hoshino, Chief Cabinet Secretary; Eiichi Moriyama, Director of the Legislation Bureau; Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Cabinet Planning Board; Masayuki Tani, President of the Board of Information; Iwao Yamasaki, Home Vice-Minister; Mitsuma Matsumura, Governor of Tokyo Prefecture, and Tokiji Yoshinaga, Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police.

U.S. Built Strange Fortress Off Manila; Japanese First Mistook It for Warship

Fliere Island, situated at the mouth of Manila Bay looks like a warship but it was recently found to be nothing but a fortress constructed on a reef, after a careful investigation by the Imperial Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines, reports a Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent in Manila. According to this report it was extensively fortified with artillery and other military equipment.

The United States must have expended a large sum in order to construct a fortress on a reef but it was discovered to be worthless as a stronghold after a careful investigation. The island is useful only as a pleasure resort now, remarked a certain commander of an Arms Supplying Unit of the Imperial Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines. The same commander described the general condition of the island as follows:

The island was at times said to be a warship thickly painted to make it look like an island, and again it was said to be nothing more than an artificial island made of concrete. It was lately found to be a fortress which the Americans boasted as being impregnable. It is 108 kilometers long and 43 kilometers wide and is divided into two parts, upper and lower, the same as the upper and lower decks of a warship. It is not hard to calculate that a large amount of expense was spent in its construction, when it was completed in 1919. The island is equipped with four guns, 14 inches in caliber, four guns, six inches in caliber, two guns, three inches in caliber, and four antiaircraft machine-guns. At a distance it looks like a small grey spot on a wide expanse of water and reminds people of the story of Monte Cristo. All the batteries were bombed and destroyed by the Japanese Forces while six dynamos and a wireless station of the latest style were crushed to the ground.

From the outside of the fortress, narrow staircases lead inside where an ammunition depot, machine room, ice manufactory, oil depot, soldiers quarters, dinning hall and other necessary equipments were found in perfect order. It is easy to imagine how the enemy must have boasted of its impregnability. In other words the Americans depended too much on the power of machines and brought destruction on themselves.

Not a tree, grass stone nor pebble is to be found on the entire island, and not a drop of fresh water is available. There is a modern fresh water manufacturing plant capable of producing some 500 gallons of fresh water, but if anything goes wrong with the machine, it means that no fresh water is obtainable. In Japan the feudal lords used to build their castles by springs, or rivers or in other places where they were sure of getting ample fresh water in case they were besieged by the enemy. For this reason alone, the island is not a fit site for the construction of a fortress. Together with Corregidor fortress, the existence of the Fliere fortress shows how the Americans feared and dreaded a Japanese attack.

The construction of the fortress is nothing more than another manifestation of the American craze for something extraordinary and of extravagant undertaking.

WAR MINISTRY TO CREATE ARMY BUREAUS IN CHINA

Peking, Nanking, Canton Chosen for Sites Due to Increased Military Work

The War Ministry announced on Wednesday the decision to establish military affairs bureaus in Peking, Nanking and Canton to cope with the increased work in connection with military personnel affairs, states Domei. This move was necessitated by the recent abolition of the exemption of Japanese subjects residing in China from military duties, as well as by the decision reached in November last year, to abolish postponement of conscription.

The proposed three bureaus are scheduled to be opened shortly and will be charged with the work of drafting men, requisitioning of reservists, payment of pensions and relief funds, granting of decorations, diffusion of knowledge concerning national defense and other works.

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JX 296 — **Gavotte in E** (for Strings) (Bach, arr. Wood) Jean Pougnet and The Walter String Players; **Menuet** (Boccherini) Francois Ruhlmann et Orchestre Symphonique de Paris

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CHINESE POPULACE ENJOY STAGE PLAYS

Best Theatrical Troupes Come From Peking—Female Impersonators Shine

"Three vices brighten the horizon of the Chinese," says an old proverb. These three "national vices" are—gambling, feasting and theater-going. Theater-going is the last pleasure for every Chinese. Though the admission tickets are by no means low-priced (from $1.30 up to $12), the theaters (Wu-tai) still occupy the warmest place in everybody's heart and are always overcrowded (such as Keng-hsin Wu-tai, Ta Ku-tai and Tien-tsan Wu-tai in Shanghai).

Life would be unthinkable if its monotony were not broken by the periodical performance of stage plays, for the theater is indeed man's escape from the humdrum of his daily life and is his precious opportunity for pleasure pure and simple. It is there that he can satisfy the inborn desire for excitement and sit for a little time upon the throne of ecstatic delight, and no audience in the world is more sympathetic and enthusiastic than the enraptured Chinese who give themselves up wholeheartedly to the progress of the play.

Their cheers of "Hao! Hao!" when pleased, can be heard all over the auditorium. It is chiefly from this source that a certain familiarity with the great historical episodes of the past will be pleasantly picked up and recollected over a smoke and some cups of tea, while the farce affords plenty of merriment to the laughter-loving crowd.

Training the Actor

The actor has to undergo a severe physical training, part of which consists in standing for an hour every day with his mouth wide open, to inhale the morning air and practise vocal sounds. Beginning as a little child, seven or eight years old, he is taught to sing, to walk and to perform a variety of gymnastic exercises; every finger is trained, and the beauty of the hand and the charm of its subtle movements, which far exceeds that of the Westerner's, is brought out to perfection. At length, the body acquires the requisite suppleness, with the muscles brought to absolute control.

The first classification of the "disciple of the Pear Garden," as the actor calls himself after the famous Musical College of the Tang dynasty, is a male or female actor; no woman having been allowed to perform since the days of the Emperor Kien Lung (1736-1796), whose mother was an actress; just as in Shakespeare's time the parts of women were always taken by young men. Then, it only remains to enrol him as tragedian, comedian, low-comedy actor, walking gentleman or lady and similar parts according to his capabilities. His diet is carefully regulated. From 56 to 200 actors make up a full company or a troupe. They are ranged under five classes:

The Sheng or actor of male roles (mostly bearded people), the Tan or actor of female roles, the Ching or actor of loud-voiced roles having more or less painted faces), the Tsao or actor of comic roles and the Mou or supernumeraries. A white face or mask indicates slyness and malice, a red face or beard indicates a warm heart and trustworthiness, the comic has a white butterfly painted across his face, and many other significant symbols indicate the character of the actor's part. Many a celebrated actor is also famous for his calligraphy and painting.

Actresses Now Allowed

Nowadays, also woman actors are allowed on the more modern Chinese stage. But the male actor of female roles is always preferred, and his make-up is so perfect, his imitation of the feminine voice and manner is so exact that you could scarcely detect impersonation by man. Famous impersonator is the renowned Mei Lan-fang.

A Chinese actor has many more difficulties to face than his Western colleague. In addition to the expression of all shades of feeling, the former has to keep up a perpetual make-believe by subtle convincing gestures, there being no scenery, no furniture and no appiontments of any except the slenderest kind of the stage, he has to create in the minds of his audience that all these missing accessories are nevertheless before their eyes.

A general comes upon the scene, whip in his hand, and a studied movement not only suggests that he is dismounting from a horse, but outlines the animal itself, while some other actor speaks from the top of a small table, which is forthwith transfigured, into a besieged castle or a mountain. The same way of make-believe was also customary in Europe until Shakespeare's time, while the privileged upper classes sat even upon the stage itself.

The Auditorium

The auditorium is a square hall with the stage jutting out at one end and galleries opposite and on the sides. The galleries were divided into boxes, holding from six to eight persons, and furnished with wooden chairs; the women were seated apart from the men, in a gallery with a separate entrance, but since 1924 men have been permitted to sit in the boxes with their womenfolk. The lower floor had benches with backs and shelves for teapot and bowl. Nowadays, the halls are built in the same style as the modern cinemas, and the tickets are sold to men, women and children as they please; most theaters seat about 2,000 persons.

Eating forms an important part of the entertainment. Tea and hot towels (for wiping the face and hand) are served, and hawkers of cakes, nuts, fruits, flowers and cigarettes pass constantly, for the performances last four to six hours, and there is no interval. A program is sold (a single sheet), the names of the plays and actors are given, which are likewise advertised in the Chinese papers, but not for long in advance.

Stage Not Impressive

The stage is merely a level platform at one end of the hall, raised about four feet from the floor and open at the front and the sides. There is no scenery and little furniture, only a decorative curtain across the back, covering the entrance at the left back and the exit at its right. Five or six musicians sit on the stage near the exit, and a pile of small properties is usually in sight at the back. The lights are darkened and the band makes a great noise before the chief actor or "star" enters.

The Plays

The plays originate in the ancient dances, songs and music which accompanied religious and other ceremonies, and all Chinese plays have a musical accompaniment up till now—are, in fact, operas. Of late years plays without music have had a certain popularity, but they do not really depict Chinese life. The colloquial speech is used instead of the literary.

The first real play or musical drama was the play "Masque" (Tai Mien, 6th cent. A.D.); the Yuan dynasty (1277-1368) developed the so-called Tsa Ku (four acts, each has several airs). Prince Ning Hsien Wang of the Ming dynasty gave the number of plays existing in A.D. 1370 as 535. In South China, the Nan Hsi were favored (musical plays with some dozen acts), but only five plays are now existing. In A.D. 1530, Ve Liang Hu composed the opera "The Story of a Washer-girl" (Kan Sha Li, text by the famous poet Liang Pe Lung; theme: the life of Beauteous Hsi Shih) in his own style Kun Ku, which prevailed on the stage until 1860; some hundred plays are existing in this style.

Later on the people preferred dramas with passionate music and simple text, their style is called Erh Huang in Central China, Pang Tse in North China.

The operas played on the stage nowadays amount to some hundreds; they are divided into "military" and "civil" plays. Most of them are dramatized historical episodes, religious legends or fairy tales and correspond to those of the famous novels, such as "The Story of the Three Kingdoms" (San Kuo Chih yen-i), "Water Margins" (Shui Hu), "A Journey to the Western "Paradise" (Hsi Yu Ki), "The Life of General Yo Fei" and "The Story of the White Snake." Favorite plays of passion, intrigue and filial piety are furthermore "The Story of the Western Pavilion" in 16 scenes by Wang Shih-fu (12th cent., Hsi Hsiang Ki), "The Story of the Lute" by Kao Ming (Pi Pa Ki, A. D. 1367) and the story of "Yang Kuei-fei."

Erroneous Belief

It is erroneously supposed by many foreigners that Chinese plays are long, lasting sometimes whole days. They are on the contrary very short; either a highly concentrated story or a single elaborated episode. Six to ten may be given in an afternoon or evening performance. They follow each other without any pause, the actors of one play enter by the left door after the actors of the preceding play have made their exit by the right door. As there is no curtain and no change of scenery, this may be confusing to strangers.

The theater (Wu-tai) is enormously popular with all classes in China, the best theatrical companies or troupes come from Peking and may also be seen in Shanghai. Foreigners who fail to go to the theater, lose not only the pleasure of seeing the drama, but miss also seeing the Chinese at the time of their greatest relaxation and enjoyment.

The plays are more refined and have a higher moral purpose than those of the Westerner. Much artistic fighting and artful strategy are shown in the "military" plays. Restrained poses and symbolic movements give the essence of an idea.

Each foreigner ought to find out the significative ideal spirit of the Chinese classic theater and recollect the appropriate saying "Art means delicate suggestion, and its meaning lies beyond the words" before he dare to smile at Chinese plays. If he is unable to appreciate the sublime dramatic art of the Chinese, giving enjoyment to countless thousands of highly civilized people for centuries, he should rather seek the reasons for his failure in his own lack of experience and his ignorance.

Delicate Gestures

In the midst of the barrenness unrivalled beauty and grace glides across the unadorned stage, delicate gestures and gorgeous costumes as well as symbolic ornaments lavish in gold and embroidery open the way to Wonderland. Children should be taken frequently to the Chinese theater to stimulate their imagination.

Despite the noise of the conversation, the hawkers, the loud music and the sometimes shrill falsetto of the actor's voice (in order to be heard), despite the moving of attendants about the stage at all times, the charm and delight of guessing is very great and "you may miss the words if you get the idea."

If one does not understand the language, one should go and see the play as though it were a pantomime. And a pantomime is according to the Devil's Dictionary—"the least disagreeable form of dramatic action."

Air-Minded Girls Bail Out . . . Just for the Thrill

Parachuting from a practice tower is now a popular sport among the Japanese public, strongly reflecting the airmindedness of the nation.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

Ennosuke Ichikawa, noted Kabuki actor, and his own troupe will make an extended tour of Manchoukuo next month in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire. This is the second goodwill mission of the Japanese theatrical circles in connection with the historical event of Manchoukuo. The first party headed by Kikugoro Onoye was sent last spring with great success. The Ennosuke group is expected to leave the capital before the end of this month for Hsinking. After visiting Manchoukuo, the party will also stop to play in Chosen on its way back to Japan.

Kotaro Bando and Toshiko Iizuka, two famed stage players, who are now at the Tokyo Gekijo as the top-notch performers, will make a special duet performance at the Kokusai Gekijo during the first week of September.

"Tokimune" (Hojo Tokimune, Japan's gallant warrior-statesman in the 13th century, who distinguished himself to tide over the national emergency), will be one of the feature offerings to be staged at the Kabukiza next month with Kichiyemon Nakamura in the title role. The play was specially written by Kyoshi Takahama, prominent haiku poet, for Kichiyemon, exponent of the classical drama.

Roppa Furukawa, popular player, will take over the stage of the Yurakuza, starting September 2 with matinees on Saturdays and Sundays. The main attraction will be a newly produced drama by Kazuo Kikuda entitled "Surabaya no Taiko" (Drum of Surabaya), dealing with a history of the Indonesians. The additional feature will be a comedy called "Otokono Hanamichi" (The Man's Way), adapted by Makoto Tamura from an original story of Hideo Kokuni.

The Bunkaza dramatic troupe, which has continuously been devoted for the encouragement of farming workers at villages in rural districts since June, will continue its mission to entertain people behind the guns until the end of this month, during which time the troupe will visit several villages in Niigata Prefecture with its repertory program, consisting of "Asa" (Morning), "Dangan Koshin Kyoku" (The Bullet March), and "No no Koye" (Voice of the Field).

The Shochiku Revue Troupe is planning to present a special summer program at the Kokusai Gekijo, the largest theater in the Asakusa amusement center starting August 27. "The History of the Shochiku Revue" is the title of a new play, which will feature the program. The cast will be headed by Ranko Edogawa, Midori Amakusa and Tsuyako Utagami.

For three days from August 28, the first performance of the Kamoshikaza, a sister dramatic company of the Toho Kokumingeki, will be given at the Yurakuza. The program will be featured by "Shonen Noguchi Hideyo," a drama by Shintaro Koike dealing with the boyhood of the late Dr. Noguchi.

A circuit performance for the purpose of entertaining villagers in Gunma Prefecture has been arranged under the support of the branch office of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Members of the Yoshimoto Entertainment Enterprises have been selected for this mission, who will make a round visit in several towns and villages in that prefecture starting August 26 until the middle of September.

FILM ON HONGKONG ALMOST COMPLETED

Daiyei Staff Returns to Tokyo From 'Location'—Interior Scenes Made Here

Completing the location shot of "The Day When Britain Collapsed" (a war screen play depicting the occupation of Hongkong), a party consisting of a director and mechanic operators of the Daiyei studio returned to the capital from Hongkong recently. The shooting of the necessary settings at the Tokyo studio will be commenced in the near future to speed up the completion of the much-awaited film dealing with the sightlight of the War of Greater East Asia.

The feature of the culture pictures scheduled to be released on local screens during the first and second week of September includes "Seitetsu" (Iron Manufacturing), "Teppeki no Kokubo Sangyo" (National Defense Industries Strong), "Jukenjutsu" (Bayonet Exercise), and "Sora no Shimpei" (God-Sent Fighters of the Air).

"War Report of Malaya," one of the new feature culture films by the Japan Eigasha, has finally been completed under the support of the War Ministry. Much attention is now being concentrated on its release, which is scheduled to be made shortly. The preview of the picture will be given at the Sangyo Kaikan at 2 p.m. on August 21 under the auspices of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and Japan Publicity Culture Association.

Altogether 15 culture features have been shipped to the various countries in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere by the South Seas Motion Picture Association from July 1 up to August 10, an investigation revealed. The leading productions include "Uma no Shusei" (Habits of the Horses), "Chokoku no Hanashi" (The Tale of Sculpture), "Sensha" (Tanks), "Chikatetsu no Dekirumade" (Until the Subway Is Completed), and "Hogei" (Whaling).

An excellent cast has been decided for a dramatic feature motion picture called "Aiki Minami ye Tobu" (A Plane Hops off for the South) which will be produced by the Ofuna studio of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company under direction of Ko Sasaki. The principal players will be Shinichi Himori, Seiichi Kato, and Takeshi Sakamoto. The feminine lead will be taken by Kuniko Miyake, Kimiko Tsukishiro and Kazumi Mori. The production has been started under the supervision of the Aviation Headquarters of the War Ministry.

According to an investigation compiled by the Education Ministry, dramatic pictures officially endorsed in the first seven months of this year totaled eight. On the other hand, the total of those endorsed in the past two and a half years since the enforcement of the motion picture law was 41, including the eight of this year. The Shochiku studio topped the list with 11. Second was the Nikkatsu studio with 10 pictures, while the third was the Toho studio with six. In the case of culture features, those approved by the Education Ministry totaled 40, including 23 in the year 1940, 14 in the following year, and three in the first part of this year.

HONGKONG CENSUS SHOWS 5,000 JAPAN SUBJECTS

August 20 Marks First Six Months Former British Citadel Taken

Reflecting the healthy development of Hongkong under Japanese occupation, already more than 5,000 Japanese nationals live in this former citadel of British imperialism in China, the Asahi reported from Hongkong this morning, states Domei.

Tomorrow, August 20, will mark the first six months Hongkong has been placed under the administration of the Japanese Government-General.

The Japanese population of Hongkong includes 1,135 men and 359 women from Japan Proper, 295 men and 88 women from Taiwan and 17 men and 31 women from Chosen.

In addition to these figures, the dispatch revealed, there are approximately 3,000 Japanese in the employment of the Japanese Army and Navy.

KARUIZAWA CONCERT PLEASES MUSIC FANS

Vocalists and Pianists Featured At Tuesday Evening Performance

By a Staff Correspondent

KARUIZAWA, August 18.—The fourth Tuesday Evening Concert sponsored by the Karuizawa Kai was given tonight at the Karuizawa Kai Shukaido. Disagreeable weather which Karuizawa experienced for the first time this season did not hamper the music lovers in this summer resort and a friendly audience packed the auditorium to full capacity. Mrs. A. Gerdts was responsible for the success of the musical entertainment, and N. Yamamoto, Music committee of the Karuizawa Kai, acted as the master of ceremony.

In the opening number, Mrs. Elly Tauber, mezzo-soprano, from Batavia, sang two Schuman numbers, "Mondnacht" and "Allnaechtlich im Traume," and two Brahms' lieder songs, "Saphische Ode" and "An die Nachtigall." Mrs. Tauber possesses a clear, charming soprano voice and her artistic interpretations for these German lyrics were admirable. Mrs E Klemm accompanied her at the piano in a very sympathetic manner.

The second number was piano solo by Mr. Ernst Putscher, of the Seventh High School, Kagoshima, who revealed his genius in rendering his own composition, "Fantastic Sonata on A Theme" which consisted of the parts, Allegro ma non troppo, Adagio, Menuet and Finale. It was a fine tribute to the versatility of the artist.

Mr. Arnold Bauer, professor of the Musashino Music Conservatory, sang "Chopin's "Lithauisches Lied" and two Brahms' songs, "Mainacht" and "Nicht mehr zu dir zu gehen." Mr. Bauer has a rich and powerful baritone voice of large range and singularly pure quality. These songs were excellently sung and the audience did not hesitate in sending forth their hearty applause. Mr. Putscher added much to the pleasure of the audience by his sympathetic accompaniment at the piano.

Miss Yoshiko Kuroda, a young pianist who is the holder of the Music Prize presented by the Minister of Education, decidedly contributed to the program at the closing of the concert. She rendered two piano solos, Chopin's "Waltz in As dur" and Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsode," No. 15. Her technique and musical interpretation gave the piece their fullest charm. The audience was most fervent and appreciative in its applause. Miss Kuroda was called back to the stage to give an encore.

NANKING MAYOR COMING

To Study Municipal Administration In Japan

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 19.—Chou Hsueh-chang, Mayor of Nanking, who has been delegated by the Executive Yuan to make an investigation trip to Japan, will start for that country about the end of this month.

He will be accompanied by his secretary, Kang Yu-jen and other officials. Mr. Chou will study the conditions of municipal administration in Japan and visit a large number of cities including Tokyo, Osaka, Yokohama, Kobe, Kyoto and Nagoya.

SANITATION TAUGHT BY WOMAN DOCTOR

Mountain Village Benefited for Ten Years by Self-Sacrificing Services

Sacrificing her youth in a quest to make her village folk aware of the incalculable value of sanitation, Miss Shuko Shida, 33 years of age, a woman physician, has spent the past 10 years of her life in the heart of the mountains. In a region where bears are common, and snow, and sometimes even flood threaten the life of the villagers, she continues her practice, the Asahi reports from Yamagata, on August 17.

Twenty-eight kilometers from Mazawa Station on the Sanzan Tramway, along the stream of Sagao, there is a village of nine units named Oisawamura with a total number of 1,800 inhabitants. This is the village around which the story of the doctor is woven.

The village folk produce charcoal and grow vegetables for livelihood, and are so poor that they can scarcely hire a doctor in time of illness, generally leaving the sickness to take its own course.

At the end of the Taisho era, a flu epidemic nearly exterminated the entire village. The community was thrown into a panic and no one knew what steps to take. Seeing this helplessness, the then village master Mr. Shojiro Shida, father of the lady doctor, decided to make his daughter a physician, in order to shed a ray of might and hope in the doctorless village.

Before Doctor Shida came back from the medical school in Tokyo, where she graduated with high honors, the village folk would have to walk no less than 40 kilometers to the nearest town in order to get a post-mortem certificate to bury their dead.

The village is still suffering from poverty to this very day, and in return for the valuable service rendered them by this woman doctor, cannot afford to buy anything of greater value than a toy-like microscope. However, undaunted, she walks several kilometers a day with her stethoscope in her hand to make a round of her patients. It is not uncommon for her to consult with patients in the open air, as they often wait for her to come their way during her rounds.

The village people are in such a state of ignorance that they know little about sanitation, often washing their dishes in floor buckets. Yet, this dauntless woman's achievements have resulted in conspicuously lowering the death rate. She has been successful in sending more and more healthy young men for conscription examinations.

"When I can eliminate hookworm and vermin from among the villagers, I am sure that diseases will be reduced to one-half among the people," she said to the paper representatives unflinchingly, "they ought to be taught how to be clean in general and take care of their bodies."

This amazing and self-sacrificing woman steadfastly believes in her purpose in life and ultimate success, and walks her way without a thought of marriage, enjoying a simple life with her four younger brothers and sisters.

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INDIA CONTRIBUTED MUCH TO BRITAIN

Millions of Pounds Squeezed Annually From Country—Natural Resources Plenty

The importance of the India problem to Great Britain can be easily inferred from the contribution it has made annually to Britain which has been by no means a small one. The Economist, a weekly publication of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun-sha, in a leading article in its latest issue, estimates the total annual amount squeezed from India by Britain at more than 100,000,000 pounds sterling.

Reviewing the military cooperation which India has extended to Britain, the Economist recalls that the Indian princes, who number over 600 throughout the country, strived with one another for offering assistance to Britain soon after the outbreak of the Great World War of 1914-18. This action on the part of the Indian princes, the Economist points out, was of course prompted by their desire to secure self-preservation by ingratiating themselves with the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

In September, 1914, the Central Legislative Council adopted a resolution providing for financial aid as well as military assistance to Britain. As a result of this resolution, the Economist observes, the whole of India, believing that autonomy would be granted them following the restoration of peace, assumed an attitude of full cooperation with Britain.

Thus, India sent 1,338,600 of her sons to cooperate with British troops in foreign lands. The casualties sustained by the Indian volunteers total more than 100,000. In extending this military assistance, India defrayed 112 million pounds sterling as direct war expenses, in addition to an even larger amount as indirect war expenses. Furthermore, India shipped foodstuffs and war supplies to various fronts to the amount of 250 million pounds sterling, including 130 million pounds worth of jute and jute products.

Peacetime Contribution

Turning to the peacetime contribution of India to Britain, the Economist points out that India is bound to pay for the upkeep of British troops stationed in India. It is also a well known fact that a large number of Indian troops were dispatched to various places to assist in the protection of British interests in the Orient. The importance of these Indian troops increased as the position of Britain in East Asia became endangered following the outbreak of the China Incident. The Economist tabulates the increases in the military budget of India as follows:

(In 1,000 Rupees)	
1937-38	472,782
1938-39	461,800
1939-40	492,820
1940-41	525,218
1941-42	841,300

The military budget of India showed a sudden increase following the outbreak of the second European War. In February 1939, a plan was worked out in accordance with the proposal presented by the Chatfield Commission to increase the army from 280,000 officers and men to 500,000 officers and men and to quadruple the strength of the air force. At the same time efforts were exerted to effect a large-scale increase in the naval force and mechanized units, with a view to making secure the British Empire.

The Economist then calls attention to the productivity of India in regard to war supplies. The productivity of India increased rapidly following the Great World War of 1914-18, and India now ranks among the eight great industrial countries in the world. The industrialization of India came to be further promoted after the outbreak of the present war. The Economist gives the production of pig iron and iron ore during 1939 in India as 1,838,000 tons and 1,070,000 tons respectively which is sufficient to meet the domestic demand in India.

Producing Munitions

India is now capable of producing 25,000 out of a total of 40,000 kinds of materials required by modern armaments. A certain munitions factory, which was established last spring, is now reported to be producing rifles, machine-guns, hand-grenades, gun-powder and gas masks to the extent of approximately 90 per cent of the amount domestically demanded in India.

Principal products of India include coal, iron, manganese, silver, mica, raw cotton, jute, tea, tobacco, ground-nut, etc. The figures of the production of India during 1938 are given by the Economist as follows:

(In units of 1,000)	
Coal	28,340 tons
Iron	2,740 „
Manganese	960 „
Mica	86 „
Chromite	6 „
Gold	330 ounce
Silver	5,970 „
Petroleum	75,650 gallons
Zinc	72 tons
Lead ore	88 „
Tungsten	3 „
Magnetite	36 „
Bauxite	15 „
Nitre	18,620 pounds
Rice	31,110 tons
Sugar-cane	5,300 „
Jute	8,500 bales
Ground-nut	334 tons
Raw cotton	585 bales
Tobacco	500 tons
Cotton-seeds	2,400 „
Rape-seeds and mustard	1,020 „
Sesame-seeds	440 „
Tea	4,300,000 pounds
Wheat	9,450 tons

The above figures show that India leads the world in production of jute, sugar-cane and ground-nut and second in the world production of mica, manganese, tungsten, rice, raw cotton, tobacco, cotton seeds, sesame seeds and tea.

The coal mines in India are rather scattered and it is said that good quality coal is not abundant, yet the production of coal in India during 1938 reached over 8,000,000 tons and 18,000,000 rupees worth of this product was exported during the same year. As regards manganese which is indispensable for the manufacture of steel, India accounts for 14 per cent of the total world production. Mica as produced in India is well known for its superior quality.

The Economist proceeds to observe that although its production of rice is not sufficient for exportation, India is in a position to export wheat to the annual amount of approximately 400,000 tons. Special attention is called to the fact that as much as 55 per cent of the world production of ground-nut, which serves as a material for the manufacture of oil which is one of the important items of war supplies, is accounted for by India.

It is now clear that Britain depends to a large extent upon India for the supply of industrial materials and foodstuffs. The decision reached at the Oriental Munitions Conference which was opened on October 25, 1940, calling upon India to supply iron, manganese, coal, petroleum, wheat and jute serves as another illustration of the fact.

The importance of the position of India as a market for British merchandise gradually diminished as the industry of the various Powers was developed. The Economist observes that while India accounted for 9.1 per cent of the total foreign trade of Britain, immediately before the outbreak of the Great World War of 1914-18, the same percentage dwindled to 5.7 in 1931. As a result of the Ottawa Agreement, however, the percentage increased to 6.5 and during 1938, India imported British goods to a total amount of approximately 66,000,000 pounds sterling.

It may be said that trade of India is not so important from the British stand point, but Britain occupies an important position in the trade of India. During 1940, the Economist observes, India imported foreign products to a total amount of 1,570,000,000 rupees, 22.7 per cent of which was exported by Britain. Of the 1,870,000,000 rupees worth of Indian products which were exported the same year, 34.7 per cent went to Britain.

British Investments

There are varied calculations concerning the British investments in India. One calculation, according to the Economist, has it that the British investments in bonds in India aggregate 440,000,000 pounds sterling and direct investments aggregate 260,000,000 pounds sterling, the interest on the two kinds of investments combined reaching 45,000,000 pounds sterling annually. In addition, there is an amount of 30,000,000 pounds sterling which is yearly contributed by India toward the financing of the British Government. According to this calculation, the annual receipts by Britain from British investments in India total approximately 65,000,000 pounds sterling.

Another calculation says that profits accruing from British investments in India total 150,000,000 pounds sterling annually. Sixty per cent of these profits is given as the direct investments, while 9 per cent is commecial, 7 per cent industrial and 6 per cent receipts from shipping.

The Economist asserts that the foregoing figures indicate that the position of India is more important to Britain as a place of investment than as a market for British merchandise. It concludes by declaring that the total amount which is annually squeezed from India by Britain cannot be less than 100,000,000 pounds sterling, with the pay for the British officials of the Government of India, including the Governor-General, and the military expenses taken into consideration.

Sirloin or Porterhouse?

Japan is not a livestock country nor an avid beef-eating nation and enormous quantities of canned beef go to the front but it still has moderate amounts at home for making savoury dishes. There still are lands fit for livestock raising left untouched. Opinion is gaining that these should be developed and more attention given to cattle breeding. Shown are some would-be beefsteaks and sukiyaki at a slaughterhouse in Tokyo ready to be distributed.

ALL-ROUND UPSWING SEEN IN SHARE LIST

News From Abroad Continues To Be Favorable: Tokyo, New, Up to ¥135.20

Reflecting a continued influx of cheery news from abroad, the Tokyo Stock Exchange witnessed signs of all-round gains yesterday.

In the long-term section, for instance, most of the listed wares stepped forward one after another. As a matter of fact, Japan Munitions rallied ¥2.30, Toyo Bearing and Japan Carbon ¥1.30 each, Mitsubishi Mechanical ¥1.10, Kanegafuchi Industrial and South Manchuria Railway ¥1.00 each.

The short-term section was unusually rosy. The bourse issue, which closed at ¥131.30 on Tuesday, hit a new high of ¥135.20, and the rest of the wares followed suit on the upward swing in the long-term section. Even more remarkable were the continued gains of Japan Fishery, new, Nichiro Fishery, and S. M. R., respectively bouncing up ¥2.20 ¥1.50 and ¥1.30.

The spot market was likewise active. Japan Fishery, old, scored a sharp gain of ¥3.50 at one bound, and Toyo Whaling rose ¥1.50, whereas Mitaka Airplane Works moved up ¥1.50. South Sea Rubber Development and Bank of Chosen ¥1.00 each.

Yesterday's closing prices of the prime issues in the short-term section were: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥135.20, N. Y. K. ¥111.10, [redacted] new ¥94.20, Kanebo ¥153.60, new ¥102.90, Teikoku Rayon, new Osaka Exchange, new ¥73.40, S R. ¥74.50, Japan Fishery, new ¥51.40 and Nichiro Fishery ¥84.80.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section

	Clos.		Sept.	Oct.
Fuji Spinning (50)	72.4			73.5
Do. new (25)		u .3	43.1	43.6
Kanebo Spinning (50)	153.5			
Do. new (25)	102.5	u .1		101.2
Teikoku Rayon, n. (37½)	90.7	u .7		

Second Section

	Clos.		Sept.	Oct.
N. Y. K. (50)	109.5	u .2		110.1
Do. new (37½)	93.6	u .5	94.5	94.9
O. S. K. (50)	97.5	u .1		99.0
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	83.6	d .1		84.1
Uraga Dock (50)	87.3		88.3	88.6
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	85.0		85.8	86.2
Oriental Development	65.5	u .4		

Third Section

	Clos.		Sept.	Oct.
S. M. R. (50)	74.0	u1.0	74.5	75.0
Do. new	23.9	u .4	41.3	51.8
Ikegai Automobile Ind.	64.9	—		65.9
Toyo Ball-Bearing	92.7	u1.3	90.6	91.3
Japan Nickel	46.0	d .1	46.2	46.1
Japan Piston Ring	83.3	u .1		83.9
Furukawa Industry	141.1	u .8		97.2
Japan Carbon	84.7	1.3		85.5
Kotobuki Heavy Ind.	63.4	u .3		63.9

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices in yesterday's morning session were:

Kogo 5%	107.55	107.55	107.55	107.55
Second 5%	107.50	107.50	107.50	107.50
First 4%	103.20	103.20	103.20	103.20

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices in yesterday's morning session were:

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	134.4	134.7	134.4	135.2
N. Y. K. old	109.8	109.9	109.5	111.1
Do. new	93.6	93.8	93.6	94.2
Kanebo Spinning	153.3	153.3	153.3	153.6
Do. new	102.5	102.8	102.5	102.9
Teikoku Rayon, n.	....	90.6	90.6	90.9
Osaka Stock, new	....	73.0	72.9	73.4
Japan Steel Tube	69.2	69.2	69.1	69.1
Japan Oil	77.4	77.5	77.4	79.0
S M Railway	74.0	74.5	74.3	74.5
Mitsubishi Heavy	85.2	....	....	85.2
Hitachi Works	76.8	....	....	
Japan Mining	58.4	....	....	58.4

Bill Clearings

Aug 19
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	200,426	102,056
Balance	38,638	30,333

BIG ECONOMIC LOSSES SUFFERED BY SOVIETS

Blow Sustained Since Start of War With Reich Enormous—Many Vital Supplies Lost

Due to the brilliant successes achieved so far by German troops on the Caucasian front, the sanguinary clash between the German troops and the Soviet forces there is now nearing an end in favor of the former.

In the meantime, the German troops under the command of Marshal Fedor von Bock are rapidly advancing toward Stalingrad, defeating the desperate resistance of Soviet troops in the northern loop of the Big Don Bend and penetrating many Soviet positions to the northwest, west and southwest of Stalingrad. A decisive clash between the German troops of Marshal Fedor von Bock and the Soviet troops under Marshal Simeon Timoshenko is now looming in sight. The battle in this fighting zone will be one of the severest ever fought in the world, for the loss of Stalingrad will actually demolish the strategic position of the Soviet Union.

A brief survey of the economic loss the Soviet Union has sustained ever since the outbreak of the armed clash between that country and Germany will eloquently explain the military significance of the loss of Stalingrad.

Many Areas Lost

In the twelve months ending December, 1941, the Soviet Union lost the Republic of Ukraine, the Republic of White Russia, a part of Kalinin and a portion of Western Province, resulting in the loss of 24 per cent of her entire industrial strength on an average, as follows:

Electric power: The supply of electric power throughout the Soviet Union has been reduced by about 28 per cent including the 26 per cent reduction due to the demolition of the electric power plant of Dnieperostroi.

Coal: The supply of coal has been reduced by 60 per cent due to the loss of the great coal bed of Donbas.

Building materials: The supply of building materials has been reduced by about 30 per cent including the 24 per cent loss arising from the fall of Ukraine into the hands of German troops.

Machine production industry: The supply of machine tools and instruments has been reduced by about 20 per cent inclusive of the 10 per cent loss resulting from the loss of Ukraine.

Leather Industry Reduced

Leather industry: The leather industry of the Soviet Union has suffered a reduction of 26 per cent including the 16 per cent reduction due to the loss of Ukraine.

Provisions industry: The supply of prepared provisions has been reduced by 31 per cent, including the 24 per cent reduction due to the fall of Ukraine into the hands of German troops.

Agricultural products: A loss of 20 per cent has been registered in the annual output of cereals due to the loss of Ukraine, which, besides the quantity required by the 30,000,000 inhabitants of Ukraine, has been producing 3,600,000 tons to feed all the citizens of Moscow, Leningrad, etc. A loss of 20 per cent may sound rather too small for the name of "Ukraine, the depot of cereals." But, one must not overlook the fact that, the loss of Ukraine accompanies a loss of 74 per cent in the supply of sugar, a loss of 35 per cent in the supply of manganese, a loss of about 50 per cent in the supply of aluminum. From all points of view, the loss of Ukraine has been a heavy blow to the industrial circles of the Soviet Union.

Germans Have Oilfields

Loss of important oilfields: In the short space of time that has elapsed since the commencement of a major offensive by German torops, the extensive area west of the Don River and in the North Caucasus have already fallen into the hands of German troops. The great oilfield of Baku which produces 23,980,000 tons of crude oil is still in the hands of Soviet troops, which means that she still maintains her command over an important sector of the Caucasus. But, when Stalingrad falls into the hands of German troops the Soviet Union will no longer find herself master of the enormous natural wealth of the Caucasus. Of the total production of petroleum in the Soviet Union, about 74 per cent is produced in the oilfield of Baku and about 9 per cent in that of Grozny, and 7 per cent in Krasnodar. In other words, of the total production of petroleum in the Soviet Union reaching about 32,000,000 tons, more than 90 per cent is produced in the Caucasus. Moreover, in the industrial zone of the Caucasus, there are a large number of splendid iron works, cement factories, paper mills, etc. The Caucasus, therefore, is a region which German troops must capture at any cost, a region which Soviet troops must defend for anything.

The figures given above are based on the supposition that Stalingrad changes hands. Now, if Stalingrad falls into the hands of German troops, the oil resources remaining in the hands of Soviet troops will be about 10 per cent of the total oil production of the Soviet Union, while about one half or more of her coal production will also fall into the hands of German troops. In other fields of industries, however, the Soviet Union will still retain about 70 to 80 per cent of her total industrial strength.

But, the real fighting strength of the Soviet Union cannot be calculated with any accuracy through the calculation of her material strength alone. We must take into account the fighting morale of the Soviet army.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short term	135.2	+ .90
N.Y.K., new short-term	94.2	+ .90
Kanebo Spinning, new, short-term	102.9	+ .70
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.55	Same

JAPANESE ORGANIZE BANKS IN SHANGHAI

Foreign Bankers' Association Gets a Yokohama Specie Man as Chairman

A new start under Japanese leadership has been made by the Foreign Bankers' Association of Shanghai following its liquidation as an Anglo-American institution, the Miyako reports.

The Foreign Bankers' Association, hitherto the supreme agency among foreign banks in Shanghai for handling foreign exchange and other banking affairs, used primarily to represent the interests of the British, Americans, Dutch and Belgians, but on January 8, in accordance with instructions from the military authorities, its anti-Japanese member banks were dissolved so that it has been cleared of its Anglo-American influence.

Consequently the interested parties deliberated on the modifications to be made in the financial structure of Shanghai until they arrived at a decision to authorize the operation of six banks by Japanese interests, two by French and one each by German and Italian interests. Nishiro Kawamura, a former manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank, has been elected chairman of the Association.

British Formerly Headed

The Miyako remarks that prior to the War of Greater East Asia the old Foreign Bankers' Association in Shanghai comprised three British banks, three American banks, two Dutch banks, six Japanese banks, two French banks and one bank each of German, Belgian and Italian interests, and that the chairmanship of their combined body was assumed by the British manager of the Chartered Bank's Shanghai office. Due, however, to the membership of the association having been mostly made up of English and American elements, the Association was controlled by these Englishmen and Americans.

In view, however, of the liquidation now going on with the enemy banks and the financial reconstruction now in progress under the guidance of the Japanese authorities, normal conditions have been restored in the financial circles of Shanghai, and thus it was that the Foreign Bankers' Association was sensibly reorganized with special reference to the contemplated stabilization of the financial institutions for the international city.

The Miyako adds that the Foreign Bankers' Association will have the following members:

(Japan) Yokohama Specie Bank, Sumitomo Bank, Mitsui Bank, Mitsubishi Bank, Bank of Chosen and Bank of Taiwan.
(Germany) Deutsch Asiatische Bank.
(France) Banque Franco-Chinoise and Banque de l'Indochine.

TWO CONCERNS TO CONTROL JAPAN'S OCEAN FISHERY

Control of Japan's Pelagic Fishery will be enforced through the Imperial Marine Products Company and the Pelagic Fishery Company to be established in accordance with the Marine Products Control Regulations, says the Chugai.

In this connection, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry will convene a meeting of the representatives of the Japan Products Company, the Nichiro Fishery Company, the Hayashikane Fishery Company and 13 other leading fishery companies of Japan to be held at the official residence of the Agriculture and Forestry Minister from 3 p.m. Wednesday, when an order of the Minister will be issued demanding their collaboration for the establishment of the Imperial Marine Products and Pelagic Fishery Companies, which will form the nucleus of all pelagic fishery companies of Japan.

DEBENTURE ISSUE DECIDED

Mitsubishi Mining Company Will Float ¥20,000,000 Worth

Issue of debentures amounting to ¥20,000,000 has just been decided upon by the Mitsubishi Mining Company as follows, says the Chugai:

(Amount) ¥20,000,000 which forms part of the ¥80,000,000 debentures sanctioned by the authorities.

(Face value) ¥1,000, ¥5,000 and ¥10,000 respectively.

(Interest) 4.3% per annum.

(Issue-price) Per face-value.

(Redemption) Redemption to be completed by September 15, 1952.

(Payment of interest) March 15 and Sept. 15 for the preceding six months.

(Places of payment) Head and branch offices of the Mitsubishi Bank, Industrial Bank, Daiichi Bank, Mitsui Bank, Yasuda Bank and the One Hundredth Bank.

(Earnest money) ¥3.00 for ¥100.00.

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,0000
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihombashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihombashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Ryuzo Watanabe, Esq., Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Eizaburo Sugano, Esq., Keikichi Kataoka, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (Zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

ACTIVITY CONTINUES ON RAW SILK MARKET

Demand Is Strong for Both Home-use and Export Product —Daily Arrivals Increasing

The spot raw silk market continued to be active with strong requirements from the interior both for export and home use silks, the common grades of which were too little supplied to satisfy the demand, the daily turnovers ranging between 500 bales and 700 bales at prices generally supported. There was little to note in particular on the futures silk market, which remained very tranquil.

The supply and demand position of raw silk was as satisfactory last week as previously. For the first ten days of August the total arrivals at Yokohama, and Kobe increased, being 1,869 bales more than those for the same period of 1941, with 9,070½ bales. An increase of 2,100 bales was also shown in the total re-shipments to the interior over the like interval of 1941, which 5,189 bales. After balancing the supply and demand, the stocks left on August 11 were 17,794½ bales, a rise of 1,070½ bales over the end of July, which was an inevitable result of increased production in the existing reeling season.

The fine grades were oversupplied, as the demand was still preferably for the common grades. The arrivals for the period were mostly of white 20/22 deniers, followed by 27/29 deniers, 41/43 deniers and 13/15 deniers in the order named, from which may be noted the present reeling policy of producing extra coarse sizes much more than the fine sizes, in line with the existing condition of trade, in which the former is given priority over the latter.

All reelers are said to be trying their utmost to increase their production during the summer season as a means of meeting the fuel shortage, but are reportedly unable to turn out the desired quantity for technical reasons. Still daily arrivals are increasing and come up to about 1,000 bales daily. But the demand is so keen as to make the demand rather outstrip the supply as far as the common grades are concerned.

Reports from the interior vary as to the summer-autumn cocoon crop, some districts reporting it to be below normal and other districts above normal. It is still very hard to predict how the general crop condition will turn out finally. In this connection, another report to hand says that this year's spring cocoon crop was exceptionally fine in quality but not quite adequate in quantity, due to a reduction in the planted area of mulberry, necessitated by the plan of increasing food production. The shortage has to be covered by greater efforts made in sericultural operations for the late autumn season, and in every district increased silkworm gathering is being encouraged by the local Government. One question of concern is, however, an ill effect that may possibly be produced on the mulberry crop by too long a drought as at present, in addition to an insufficient amount of manuring. It is hoped, however, that the cocoon crop will be very successful after all, thanks to the national reelers' utmost exertions.

On August 14, the maximum selling prices of silk fabrics were officially notified for the previously fixed 918 standard kinds of the goods. A comparison of the new prices with the old prices shows that both the broads and the narrows now officially priced are 10% lower than in the final prices than hitherto, and meisens are marked down 30% in the maximum.

The rayon and staple fiber industries are being re-organized perfectly, it is reported, under official directions. This is bringing both industries at last under operation by a wartime system.

A new kind of staple fiber, which is stronger than the ordinary kind, is expected to be soon put on the market by certain mills for general consumption, according to a report. It possesses a strength twice as much as the ordinary kind and resists friction, which makes it useful in different directions and for a variety of purposes.

ONLY SLIGHT RISE SEEN IN TOKYO RETAIL INDEX

The Tokyo retail price index number as on August 15 stood at 271.1 on the basis of July, 1914, representing a marginal gain of 0.3 per cent as compared with the mid-July index, the Bank of Japan revealed Tuesday.

Of the 100 items surveyed by the national bank, three items rose, one item dropped and 96 items remained unchanged, it was disclosed.

Details follow:

August Retail Price Indices in Tokyo

	August	Increase over July
Foodstuffs (42 items)	277	0.4
Light and fuel (6 items)	302	—
Clothing materials and personal effects (20 items)	233	0.9
Others (32 items)	281	*0.4
Total average	271.1	0.3

Note: The mark (*) denotes decrease.

MORE FUNDS HELD BY DEPOSIT BUREAU

Phenomenon Ascribed to Mounting Fervor Among People to Cooperate

Reflecting the mounting patriotism of the people to participate financially in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, funds held by the Deposit Bureau of the Ministry of Finance as of August 10, exceeded ¥15,000,000,000, eclipsing the ¥10,000,000,000 mark of November, 1940, it was announced by the Ministry of Finance Monday.

The increase in funds at the Deposit Bureau was principally attributed to a remarkable rise of postal savings which topped the ¥10,000,000,000 mark for May as well as the gain in sales of savings and patriotic bonds, the Ministry revealed.

Detailed figures as of August 10 follow:

Funds of Deposit Bureau
(In ¥1,000)

Postal Savings Revenue from Bond Sales, etc.	11,282,859
Reserves	1,160,833
Various Deposits, Etc.	1,185,678
Total	15,001,932

More Money Used

A remarkable increase has been observed since the outbreak of the war also in the number of applicants for permission to use money for operating enterprises as well as for the installation of equipment required for such enterprises in accordance with the Provisional Financing Adjustment Law and the Ordinance for Operation of the Funds of Banks and Other Financing Organizations, which, according to the authorities, are ascribable to various reasons, such as:

(1) The development of the war is demanding expansion of the wartime industries.
(2) Construction of much mercantile shipping is urgently needed in Japan, which means increased demand for shipbuilding funds.
(3) Purchase and amalgamation of idle factory equipment, establishment of control companies and agencies are conspiring to create an active demand for funds.
(4) Expansion of factories and other industrial equipment by various companies is necessitating the collection of their unpaid capital.
(5) Increase in funds for equipment is naturally necessitating the expansion of capital in circulation.

In anticipation of a steady increase in applications for permission to use funds for industrial purposes in the immediate future, the competent authorities will conduct careful inquiries into each case from various angles in order to prevent unnecessary investments.

ASIA TREASURY BONDS TO BE ISSUED AT 3.5%

To secure further the financial cooperation of the people for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, the Government has decided to float ¥537,000,000 Greater East Asia Treasury Bonds (Ha brand) on August 21, it was disclosed Tuesday.

The proposed bonds will be floated in seven denominations of ¥50, ¥100, ¥500, ¥1,000, ¥5,000, ¥10,000, and ¥100,000, and will be on sale at post offices until September 1. The bonds will carry a 3.5 per cent interest per annum.

At the same time, the Government also will float the fourth Greater East Asia War discounted debentures aggregating ¥63,000,000 on the same day by the underwriting of the Bank of Japan. The foregoing are redeemable within 10 years.

The
Yokohama Specie Bank,
Limited.
Established 1880
Capital, Paid-up .. ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥145,900,000
PRESIDENT:
T. OKUBO
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
H. KASHIWAGI
G. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
T. Okubo
H. Kashiwagi
Baron Koyata Iwasaki
Baron I. Morimura
K. Kodama
N. Nohara
C. Arima
K. Nishi
J. Okada
S. Asada
Head Office, Yokohama
T. OHMURA, Manager
Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Manager
Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Agent
BRANCHES and AGENCIES
Alexandria
Alor Star
Bandoeng
Bangkok
Batavia
Berlin
Bombay
Changchiakow
Calcutta
Chefoo
Canton
Dairen
Fengtien
Haiphong
Hamburg
Hankow
Hanoi
Harbin
Hoihow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Hsinking
Ipoh
Jesselton
Johore Bharu
Karachi
Kobe
Kota Bharu
Kuala-Lumpur
Kuala-Trengganu
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TOKYO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1942

Government Officials for the South

In the War of Greater East Asia in which the work of construction in occupied areas is being pushed as vigorously as the work of destruction aimed at the enemy's fighting strength; one of the most important problems confronting Japan is to administer affairs in the occupied Southern Regions wisely and skilfully so that the hearts of the ruled may be won and the natural resources of these regions may be made full use of not only for the benefit of the native inhabitants concerned but for enhancing Japan's fighting strength so as to enable her to prosecute the war successfully, no matter how long it may be drawn out. In view of the fact that the Southern Regions under Japanese occupation are very extensive in area, it is obvious that an enormous number of Government officials are required to attend properly to the administrative business there. As a matter of ideal, it is very desirable that all Government offices in these occupied areas should be largely staffed by Japanese officials, but as this is impracticable at the present moment, the best possible use is now being made of the administrative organs in existence to transact administrative work in strict accordance with the requirements of military administration. By all accounts, there is a rapid growth of the understanding on the part of the natives in all occupied areas of Japan's true intentions and her war aims and closer collaboration with the Japanese is the order of the day everywhere. This notwithstanding, however, it is plain that as peace and order become restored to a larger extent, there is the need for more Japanese officials to administer all branches of governmental business.

We now learn that the Government proposes to send to the Southern Regions the major portion of some 125,000 officials in Government offices in Japan whose services are to be dispensed with under the plan for the retrenchment of the personnel. This is all to the good, and it will go to satisfy one of the urgent needs of the moment. It is up to the Government to see that these officials go to their new posts in the Southern Regions with an easy mind assured of their livelihood there and ready to settle down for years so that they can make a single-eyed devotion to the performance of their new official duties.

No matter where they may be in service, the first requisite in Government officials is to be fair and upright in the conduct of official duties, and these attributes are particularly required in the officials who are to serve in the occupied territories. Their course of conduct must be above reproach, as any trace of the laxity of discipline which may be detected in the conduct of any of them may easily arouse a sense of distrust in the minds of native inhabitants of Japanese officialdom as a whole, to the detriment of the smooth transaction of official business. It is therefore, important that a good choice should be made of officials of probity for service in the South. From this point of view, it is satisfactory to learn that before they are sent to the Southern Regions all officials are to go through a regular course of training.

One of the shortcomings of the Japanese people is that they have too strong an attachment to their native places to make themselves really good colonists. Seeing, however, that Japan is now embarked on the gigantic work of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere from the lofty motive of creating a new world order, all of her people must learn to have a wider outlook and must rise above what may be called insularism. They must be ready to go forth anywhere in the world where they can be of service to the State. Especially at the present momentous juncture when the spirit of self-sacrifice is required of all Japanese in order to win the present colossal war, it is most desirable that all should gladly subordinate their personal considerations to the lofty sense of duty to the State. The task of Japanese administrators in the occupied territories is admittedly very arduous but it must be carried out successfully by all means in order to give the fullest effect to the military successes so far achieved.

The Axis Submarine Activity

It is satisfactory to note that the Axis submarine activities are growing more and more intensive as the war progresses, to the serious consternation of the enemy. The communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters on August 17 at 3:30 p.m. announced that the Japanese submarines operating in the seas around Australia sank ten enemy merchant-ships aggregating about 90,000 tons in the period from the latter part of July to the early part of August. When it is remembered that the enemy has been suffering disastrously from a keen shortage of shipping, the loss of ten vessels, each with an average tonnage of 9,000 tons, in so short a period must prove a very severe blow to him. This latest addition of the enemy shipping loss brings the total number of enemy merchant-vessels sunk by Japanese submarines since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia up to 117 with an aggregate tonnage of 885,000 tons.

In the meantime, a Berlin dispatch to the Nichi Nichi reports that, according to an announcement made by the German High Command on August 17, German undersea and air craft accounted for 400,000 tons of enemy shipping during the past week, which represents the highest weekly figure of sunken enemy shipping on record since the outbreak of the war. It is further reported that the total enemy shipping sunk by the German forces, land, sea and air, since the outbreak of the war amounts to 20,000,000 tons. This is a staggering figure and the severe blow which this heavy shipping loss has dealt to the Allied cause may well be imagined.

Convoys under inefficient naval escort afford good targets for submarine attacks and it is to be assumed that in the Pacific in the Indian Ocean where the enemy's naval strength has been reduced to insignificant proportions in the series of crushing defeats which the enemy fleets have suffered at the hands of the invincible Japanese Navy, the Allies will find increasing difficulty in the transportation of troops and war materials. Indeed, Australia is being reduced to an entirely helpless position with her communications with the outside world put in serious jeopardy. The desperate position in which Australia is now placed can easily be gathered from the statement attributed to Francis Forde, the Australian War Minister, that his country now faces her worst crisis since the outbreak of the war.

Britain is in the same pitiable plight. Lord Woolton, the British Minister for Food, confessed, according to a Domei telegram from Lisbon, that in consequence of the rapidly increasing shortage of shipping, the British Government is obliged to reduce the tonnage allotted to the transportation home of foodstuffs. He further warned his countrymen that the situation would grow much worse in future. As a matter of fact, the decrease in the imports of foodstuffs due to the shortage of shipping is causing widespread uneasiness among the British people. There is another report which points to the desperate efforts being made by the Allied Governments in a vain attempt to make up for the mounting shipping losses. This report quotes a Stockholm paper as stating that the British and American Governments have approached the refugee Norwegian Government in London with a request for the transfer of Norwegian ships to the Allies. The intelligence adds that it is unknown whether the Norwegian Government will agree or not. Even if it agrees, it will not save Britain and America from a more and more desperate position to which they are being reduced by the active Axis submarine campaign.

A Year Ago Today

August 20, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

The mass annihilation battle in the Dnieper bend reached its climax with a veritable tornado of shell-fire and Stuka bombs on the routed Soviet divisions which were making a vain effort to reach safety behind the eastern bank of the river. Hourly increasing columns of prisoners were seen tramping back on the roads strewn with battered guns and vehicles and abandoned tanks. Meanwhile it was reported that the remaining four divisions of the Soviet troops at Nikolaev were completely annihilated by the Germans. One 35,000-ton Soviet battleship, one 10,000-ton cruiser, four destroyers and two submarines, all of which were under construction at Nikolaev, were also taken by the victorious Axis forces.

CHUNGKING'S WARTIME ECONOMY IS NOW ON VERGE OF COLLAPSE

Chiang Is No Longer Able to Obtain Anglo-U.S. Aid Or Remittances From Overseas Chinese

By TETSUO NAKA

A voice has been raised lately, demanding that the people return to the consideration of the China problems. But, in this connection, no one would argue the importance of the China problems in the successful pursuance of the War of Greater East Asia, because the construction of the Greater East Asia will be greatly influenced by the manner in which the China problems are disposed of. The depth and immensity of the China problems have permeated to the very marrow of our bones during the five long years of the so-called China Affair, not to be forgotten so easily as one might think. On the contrary, interest has been aroused to a higher pitch than ever before. We are ever conscious of the China problems, and need not be reminded so by any outsiders, either at home or abroad.

Moreover, with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, we are now engaged in a live or die struggle against our new opponents, the United States and Great Britain. To date, we have experienced and directly sensed the complexity and broadness of the China problems but, after the conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia, those perplexing problems should be solved quite readily. On the other hand, we must reflect deeply on the innumerable problems which will arise after the termination of the conflict with the United States and Great Britain. The [illegible] war upon which we have been forced into inevitably will be continued till the Chungking regime and the two Anglo-Saxon powers are crushed. Although the enemies have been dealt devastating blows by our Imperial Army, Navy and Air Forces, we must not, even for a moment, be off our guard.

Requisite to New Order

It is when the Anglo-American influences have been banished from East Asia that the grounds will then be cleared to erect a sound Greater East Asiatic structure. At the same time, the Chungking regime, which is geographically within the orbit of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, will begin to squirm and draw in its last breath before passing out of existence. These powers must be eradicated from East Asia. In order to realize this aim, the prowess of our enemies must always be kept in our mind, regardless of our fighting forces' one brilliant victory after another over our foes. Of course the military potentiality of America, Britain and the Chungking regime each differs from one another in characteristic and it is difficult to say outright which is the stronger. But it can be contended that the Chungking regime is fast declining as a military power.

Just as the course of action taken by our country against the enemies have been changed with the War of Greater East Asia from those of the China Affair days, so have the China problems developed after it to some extent. The [illegible] the China problems must be viewed from a different angle henceforth, but there are no changes in its depth and immensity. The fact that new aspects have not been added to the China problems are of [illegible] significance.

At the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the collapse of the Chungking regime was widely perceived. This perception has not been erroneous. It is true that the Chungking regime did not collapse instantaneously, but it is gradually nearing its last stage of existence. But it would be rather hasty to forecast that merely because of the banishment of the Anglo-American influences from China which have heretofore been supporting the Chiang Kai-shek government both materially and spiritually that the Generalissimo's regime will cease to exist immediately. With healthy morale, burning with indefatigable spiritualism, we must continue to strike telling blows on our enemies. And, sooner or later, the fate of the Chungking regime will rest within the palms of our hands. Let us now look into the realities of dissolutions which have befallen upon the fighting strength of the Chungking government.

Chiang's Power

It is a well known fact that the military and political powers which General Chiang Kai-shek wields over his regime forms the very backbone of the government which he rules. And it cannot be denied that the unity of anti-Japanese spirit is one of the factors which accounts for the spiritual strength which he needs so much to conduct his campaigns. But to sustain his war-time mechanism on a sound basis, he must absolutely stabilize and strengthen his economic structure. For this reason, his war-time mechanism will either function or cease to function effectively according to the vicissitude of his war-time economic strength.

Just prior to the War of Greater East Asia, there were three massive pillars which supported the war-time economic structure of the Chiang Kai-shek regime. They were: (1) the Anglo-American economic aids; (2) the active aids of Chinese overseas capital; and (3) the production capacities of agriculture and industry of territories under Chungking domination. Each of these three pillars possessed interests and characteristics quite different from each other, and during the so-called China Affair period they were the [illegible] which provided strength and energy to the Generalissimo's government.

The economic [illegible] which General Chiang Kai-shek had relied on so much received a terrific setback after December 8, 1941. From thence on, the active Anglo-American economic aids to Chungking quickly diminished and the rich pro-Chungking South Seas Chinese merchants began to stop contributing funds into the Generalissimo's war chest. Having been deprived of these two important sources of economic assistance, the state of panic and consternation [illegible] reigns in Chungking can well be visualized.

Settlement and Fapi

Originally, the [illegible] of Chungking's war-time economy was embodied with the [illegible] economic [illegible] of the International Settlement, the fapi and the immensity of China's economy based on agriculture. It can be said [illegible] colored economy [illegible] more complex. It is evident that the War of Greater East Asia will iron out the complex and delicate problems of the International Settlements. But, in this connection, it should be remembered that the complexity of the International Settlements are deep-rooted and cannot be eradicated by one big sword or a heavy hand policy. Instead, it would call forth all the ingenuity and far-reaching suggestions, for example, like those which were realized in the successful rendition of the concessions in the foreign territories, if this problem is to be solved once and for all. Nevertheless, if the policy of the National Government of China under the leadership of President Wang Ching-wei, with regard to the International Settlements, is wisely conducted there is no reason to believe why the problem cannot be effectively solved.

With two of the supporting pillars knocked asunder, the one remaining pillar which supports the war-time economy of Chungking is its agricultural and industrial capacities which lie under its wings.

The geographic broadness of China's economy can be understood when it is compared with the United States, whose economy is also extended over a broad geographical area. Whereas in the United States its economic geography is minutely interwoven and organized by the unusual developments in transportation and communications, it is exactly the opposite in China. In China there is hardly any transportation or communication developments nor centralized economic organization. One of the special characteristics of China's economy is that its economic units are exceedingly small and, being without any centralized organization, it is disunited and stagnant. Herein lies the Chungking regime's headache. No one would deny the producing potentiality of the vast domain which it rules, but of what use is it, when the much-needed supplies and materials cannot be sent where they are most needed?

Troubles Increase

It would be a great mistake to over-emphasize Chungking's military strength just because that government continues to exist despite the closure of the Burma Road and the destruction of the source of profits reaped from the International Settlements. The military strength of the Chungking regime is that of relativity.

A money wrench was thrown into the machinery of Chungking's war-time economic mechanism when the War of Greater East Asia flared open. Since that mechanism was tampered, the Chungking regime could not gain the quick and effective results which are most essential during war. There is no better proof of this economic stalemate of the Chungking regime than the collapse of the fapi.

During the early stages of the China Affair, the fapi played an exceedingly effective and important role in the war-time economic structure. The fapi continued to nourish the regime as long as the American and British supplies were able to find their way into the war-time capitol. But once when the strangle hold grip on Chungking's supply routes was tightened and the infiltration of supplies lessened, the fapi too, took on an entirely different characteristic. The fapi began to totter and the Chungking regime was forced to undertake a new monetary policy whereby the value of the fapi in the occupied and unoccupied territories was altered. With a view to throw into disorder the economic structure of the new National Government of China in Nanking, the policy of depreciation of fapi was engineered by Chungking. On the other hand, it endeavored to maintain the value of the fapi in her own unoccupied territories.

Inflation

Instead, the Chungking regime's monetary policy accelerated inflation in the territories which it continued to dominate. Fapi was recklessly issued and commodity prices soared up. Internal conditions turned from bad to worse and the confidence in the fapi began to wane so rapidly that sometime ago, the United States government advanced a loan of $500,000,000 to Chungking to support the fapi. With this loan as a foundation, it [illegible] $1,000,000,000 worth of so-called "American-dollar domestic loan" to [illegible] the excessive fapis in circulation.

The regime also encouraged the practice of paying government revenues in kind rather than in currency. It is not difficult to imagine the desperate point the Chungking authorities are experiencing to check currency inflation and the rise in commodity prices.

Furthermore, since the War of Greater East Asia, the regime has taken the course of controlled economy. For instance, a wide scale government monopoly over such daily necessities as salt, sugar, [illegible], tobacco, liquor and tea is being carried out. Intensification of food control system and the organization of industrial enterprises under provincial control are also under consideration to bolster its stricken economy.

Now that the channels from where imports of raw materials to feed the Generalissimo's innumerable small home industry from abroad, have been plugged by the unprecedented achievements of our Imperial Armed Forces, the wheels of his cherished mills and factories will gradually slow down and come to a dead stop. No matter how much the American technicians try, they will not be able to develop them into a modernized industry capable of meeting the demands of [illegible] war.

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AMERICA FEVERISHLY SEEKING METHOD TO AVERT INFLATION

People in United States Forced to Shoulder Enormous Tax Burden—Living Standard Hit

(From the Economist)

(Concluded From Yesterday)

The fundamental cause of this sudden aggravation of inflation lies, after all, in the huge deficit on account of armament expansion which has been vigorously pushed forward in recent years. It was estimated that the red figures for the current financial year (July, 1941 to June, 1942) would amount to $20,000,000,000. This amount is greater by $7,200,000,000 than the estimates of budget deficit as made by the Bureau of Budget on June 1, 1941, and is about four times as large as the budget deficit for the year previous. In order to balance this budget deficit, huge amounts of deficit bonds have been issued, which form the main factor for the currency inflation. However, it is the increased taxation carried out for the purpose of balancing the deficit that has direct bearing upon the national life of the American people.

Taxation Bill

By March, 1941, the government had already placed before Congress an increased taxation bill involving $3,500,000,000. This bill, after many difficulties, was finally adopted as an increased taxation bill for $3,553,400,000. However, the rates of income tax thus decided upon are to be levied on the basis of income for the calendar year of 1941, so that they will appear as revenue from the latter half of the fiscal year of 1942 (i.e. January 1943).

The objects of this increased taxation consist of individuals' and juridical persons' income taxes, capital stock tax, real property tax, inheritance tax, and consumption tax. The increase in revenue under this new law was estimated by the government as $1,382,100 in juridical persons' tax, $1,144,600,000 in individuals' income tax and $1,026,700,000 in inland taxes, but according to the estimates by the House budget committee at the end of July, it comprised juridical persons' tax of $1,322,900,000, immovables tax and inheritance taxes of $151,900,000,000 and $902,900,000 of consumption tax.

Exemption Lowered

In connection with the individuals' income tax, the government decided on lowering the minimum taxable amount from $800.00 to $700.00 for a single man and from $2,000 to $1,500 for a married man.

In the 1943 budget submitted in January of this year, however, out of the total expenditure of $5,900,000,000, the total military expenses amounted to $5,300,000,000.

The above expenditure is to be met by collection of taxes amounting to $2,700,000,000 and issuance of deficit bonds totaling $2,200,000,000. Consequently, it was announced that the total amount of national loans as at the end of June, 1943, will reach $110,000,000,000. In order, however, to collect taxes amounting to as much as $2,700,000,000, it is necessary to effect a great increase of taxes, and the government accordingly presented the following bill for increased taxation on March 3, which is still under deliberation.

Under this increased taxation bill the rate of individuals' income tax will be raised to 60 per cent and that of business profit tax to 40 per cent, yielding an additional $3,000,000,000 respectively to the national treasury, together with $1,340,000,000 of consumption tax, $330,000,000 of inheritance tax, etc.

On May 7, Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of Treasury, proposed a lowering of the minimum taxable income to the Committee of Ways and Means, which is deliberating on the increased taxation bill in question. According to his proposal, the maximum taxable income for a single man is to be lowered from $750, under the present act, to $600, from $1,500 to $1,400 for a married man and from $400 to $300 for a man who is not supporting himself. By this means the Treasury Department hopes to collect an additional $1,000,000,000 in taxes, of which $100,000,000 will be paid by about seven million men who will become eligible if and when the proposal referred to is approved.

Collapse of Cultural Life

At present, the greatest menace to the national life of the American people is "inflation" as referred to in the preceding paragraphs. Although America is a country still at war she still is fond of needless comforts to a certain extent, but there is no denying the fact that in spite of her former richness in material wealth, of which she has been so proud, she is fast running out of various lines of commodities with no means of replenishment.

Of the foodstuffs that received the most conspicuous effect of the War of Greater East Asia was sugar whose supply from the Philippines and East Indies was cut off. In February of this year, Chief Henderson of the Commodity Price Bureau enforced a rationing system on sugar, allowing one pound per head a week, but since May 15 this quantity was reduced to half a pound per head a week, to be obtainable on a ticket rationing system.

No rationing system is as yet adopted on coffee, but due to the heavy loss of shipping, arrivals from Brazil have been considerably cut down, so that a serious coffee famine seems to have ensued. To make matters worse, demands from the fighting services, etc. are steadily increasing, accelerating the shortage more and more, so that it has recently been necessary to revise the maximum retail price, involving an increase of 20-30 per cent.

Among other items which are causing confusion in the internal distribution system because of the reduction of imports due to the shortage of bottoms are meat and leather. It is likely that a rationing system will be enforced on these items in the near future.

On June 6, the American Government instituted the committee on adjustment of demand and supply of foodstuffs with the Secretary of Agriculture as chairman with a view to exercising control on production and distribution of foodstuffs required both by the military and by the people.

Shortage of Gasoline

The Eastern States of America are suffering from a serious shortage of gasoline. This condition is caused through the insufficient number of tankers which formerly were transporting oil from the western part of America to the Eastern States. It is paradoxical that America which accounts for production of 63 per cent of the total output of oil throughout the world is suffering from an oil shortage.

This problem, however, is not one which arose after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, but an event which existed since summer of last year, because of the withdrawal of a large number of British tankers to home waters in order to cover those lost by Britain. A total of 600,000 tons of British tankers was reported to have withdrawn up to July of last year. But the recent oil shortage is less attributable to the insufficiency of tankers than to the increase of demand. At least this was the case last summer, because the quantity of oil transported either by water or by land from California to the eastern part of America during the period from January to August was greater than during the same period of 1940, and this increase in demand may be accounted for chiefly by activities of munitions industry and increase of military requirements.

The government authorities, however, are rather glad that the consumption of rubber tires has been reduced because of the inability on the part of the people to use motorcars due to the oil shortage. This will show what a sorry predicament the authorities are in over the shortage of rubber. During the first quarter of the current year, a reduction of only 11 per cent was witnessed in the use of motorcars as compared with the pre-war days and the restriction of consumption on both rubber and gasoline could not be effected in spite of their efforts. Since May 16, however, when rationing was enforce on gasoline in the seventeen states of the east and the District of Columbia, an economy on consumption of rubber tires has been materialized as a natural result, and the authorities, encouraged by it, has decided to adopt a rationing system throughout the country. Rationing in the seventeen states in the east and District of Columbia has been put on a ticket system as a permanent institution as from July 1.

College Humor

Nancy: (Miss) An opprobrious epithet for an exceedingly effeminate young man.